Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,956 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

OUR NAVY FIGHTERS SINK 3 FOE LANDING BARGES, DOWN 9 CRAFT AT MUNDA

Enemy Cruiser Is Heavily Damaged in Fight Off Savo

NINE MORE DOWNED

Naval Air Force Launches Well-Timed Attack and Set Fire to 3 Places

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, August 26.—A fighter unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force sank three enemy landing barges and shot down nine planes in an attack on the enemy positions near Munda on August 24.

The pivotal center of battle in the New Georgia Island area has shifted to an area north of Munda and there our land forces are developing fierce combat after fierce combat against the Americans.

Cooperating with the land forces, a fighter unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force launched a well-timed and daring attack on the enemy positions near Munda on August 24 and sank three of their landing barges, set fire to three places and shot down nine of the enemy fighters. One of our planes dashed itself against the enemy.

Fight Near Savo

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, August 26.—An Imperial Navy air unit on August 23 near the island of Savo caused heavy damage to an enemy cruiser and the same day another unit shot down nine enemy planes in the course of three attacks on New Georgia.

The air force which is engaged day and night with the enemy in an ever-intensifying conflict espied seven enemy cruisers steaming northward near Savo Island before daybreak on August 3.

At once several ship-based attack planes took off and sent torpedoes against them. One of the cruisers was hit and severely damaged. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

The same day a fighter unit attacked New Georgia Island three times to clear the area of enemy planes and in the course of dogfights with American fighters shot down nine of them.

IMPORTANCE OF JAPANESE IS STRESSED BY FILIPINO

Cites Example of Their Leader, Jose Rizal, in Studying Nippon Language

Domei

MANILA, August 26.—"The knowledge of the Japanese language on the part of the Filipinos will contribute greatly toward the cultivation of understanding and friendship with the Japanese as well as the other peoples of Greater East Asia," declared Camilio Osias, Assistant Director of the General Kalibapi in a radio speech on the occasion of the local observance of Japanese Language Week.

He said, "It is our duty to ourselves to spread the knowledge of the language destined by 'lingua franca' in the new community of Oriental nations."

Mr. Osias stated, "Our great Filipino hero, Mr. Jose Rizal, pioneered in the study of the Japanese language because he found the knowledge of the language, most interesting and profitable.

"Through Rizal's observation and study of the Japanese language, he admired the Japanese people and became a devoted student of Japanese life and institutions."

The Assistant Director said the Kalibapi is encouraging the diffusion of the Japanese language by using it together with Tagalog as the medium for the instruction of Labor Institute, Youths Institute, and Leaders Institute which are conducted by the National Service Association.

High Army Officers' Appointment Bared By Ministry of War

The appointment of high army officers was announced by the War Ministry Thursday. Lieutenant-General Shigeru Oki was appointed Commander of the Gendarmerie succeeding Major-General Hakujiro Kato, who has been transferred to a certain important post. Major-General Kato was installed into the post of Gendarmerie Commander on January 4. Among the appointments was the selection of Major-General Tsuyuo Yamagata as Director of the Recruitment of the Kyoto Division. The new Commander of the Gendarmerie, Lieutenant-General Oki was Commander of the Taiwan Gendarmerie, Kwantung Gendarmerie, Osaka Gendarmerie and China Gendarmerie.

NIPPON DELICACIES GOING TO INTERNEES

Second Exchange Ship to Carry Tea, Books, for Japanese in Enemy Countries

When the second exchange ship Teia Maru leaves Japan it will carry tea, soya sauce, miso, musical instruments, medicine and books for the Japanese in America, Canada and Hawaii. The sending of such comforting commodities will be effected through the good offices of the Committee to Effect Measures for the Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries and the Japan Red Cross.

The Relief Division of the Japan Red Cross is also working furiously to arrange and translate about 15,000 "Red Cross Special Delivery" mail matters in order to have them ready for the Teia Maru. The Red Cross has been accepting such mail since August 2. Mail which is not "Special Delivery" will still be accepted at the Red Cross offices.

Maruyama's Statement

Tsurukichi Maruyama, chairman of the Committee to Effect Measures for the Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries, issued the following statement on Thursday morning:

"Of the 600,000 Japanese residents in the enemy countries those who will be able to return on the second exchange ship will number only about 1,500, which means that the greater portion of our compatriots will not be able to return. This committee, which was established last year, in cooperation with the Japan Red Cross, will send numerous books and other items desired by our compatriots in the enemy countries.

"We have already prepared 10,000 casks of shoyu, 10,000 kwan of miso, 50,000 pounds of tea, several thousand musical instruments such as shakuhachi, flutes and harmonicas, 500 sets of go and chess, about ¥20,000 worth of medical supplies, and about 10,000 volumes of religious, art, and other books.

"Adding to this the number of books donated by the people who heard my August 18 broadcast and those contributed by the Christian and other organizations, the total number of books is expected to reach around 16,000. The Japanese in enemy countries are hungry most of all for books so I hope the people will continue to contribute more in the future.

Many in Need

"Concerning monetary donations: much was given by the various cities. But after all the number of Japanese in the enemy countries numbers 600,000, and on top of that there are many who are in urgent need of money in order to better their health conditions, education and living. I hope that we will be able to send about ¥4,000,000.

"The money and commodities sent on the last exchange ship were distributed very well. According to a statement made by the Spanish Ambassador to America, who represents Japanese interests there, even a sole Japanese internee interned among Germans in Chicago was drinking green tea sent from Japan. So I hope everyone will contribute still more."

Mr. Maruyama made a broadcast in the same vein on Thursday night.

EAST FRONT BATTLE SHIFTS TO DON AREA

Soviet High Command Plans Retaking All Zones East of Dnieper River

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—The Red Army has been on the offensive all along the Eastern Front since July 5. The aim of the offensive had not been clear until the Soviet forces brought up fresh large forces to the district west of Kharkov and the Don basin area, following the withdrawal of the German forces from Kharkov. It is now clear that the Soviet High Command is thinking of taking back the whole of the area east of the Dnieper River. The Don basin area is now the center of the war situation and the Soviets are attacking in a manner which makes it dangerous to make light of them.

The German operation of turning the battle line is proceeding with success. Along that line a large number of Soviet tanks and planes have been destroyed since August 24.

The Reds, according to an announcement made by the German authorities on August 25, lost 83 planes in a single day on August 24. Most of these Soviet losses are said to have occurred on the Don basin front.

In areas west and northwest of Kharkov, the main body of a Soviet force whose mainstay is the Popoff tank unit is trying to reach Kiev. It has thus far gained nothing that will put it on the way to the attainment of its aim

Also in the Briansk area, a fight between German and Soviet mobile units is developing in spite of the difficulties of the lay of the land. Excepting in the Zhizdra area, 50 kilometers north of the city, the Soviet attacks are broken one by one.

Anyhow, the Soviets are becoming more and more anxious to get to the eastern shore of the Dnieper River which is the aim of their summer offensive.

U.S. Pushing Propaganda

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—The new 750-kilowatt broadcasting equipment now under construction by the Crosley Broadcasting Station, Cincinnati, will be ready soon for broadcasts directed toward Axis nations, according to New York reports.

Fascist Official Passes

Domei

ROME, August 25.—Ettere Muti, former Secretary of the Fascist Party died last night at the age of 41. He was appointed Secretary of the Fascist Party in October, 1939, and resigned from the post a few months after Italy's participation in the war.

Imperial Audience Granted To 4 Returned Naval Heroes

His Majesty the Emperor received in audience Vice-Admiral Kiichi Endo, Rear-Admiral Katsuzo Akiyama, and Rear-Admiral Gunji Kogure, all of whom had previously returned home from the foremost sea front, and Lieutenant-Commander Yahachi Tanabe, submarine commander, to whom a citation had been issued previously for his brilliant exploit of having sunk the United States aircraft carrier, Yorktown, in the ante-chamber of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

Vice-Admiral Endo submitted a detailed military report to the Throne with Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Chief of the Naval General Staff Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano attending. Gracious Imperial words of appreciation were conferred on him.

The two other Admirals also were received in audience then. After that, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to receive Lieutenant-Commander Tanabe separately. Vice-Admiral Endo later was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. All the returned Admirals were given Imperial gifts.

Lieutenant-Commander Tanabe participated in the battles of Hawaii, the Solomons and New Guinea and established brilliant exploits. One of his great exploits was his sinking of the United States aircraft carrier, Yorktown, by torpedoing on June 7, 1942, in the Midway area. For this outstanding services, he was cited by the then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

In the battle off Guadalcanal Island of the Solomon Group on October 20 of last year, Lieutenant-Commander Tanabe as submarine commander made two torpedo hits at a battleship of the Texas class.

In the China Affair, he cooperated with the Iida Unit in landing on Hongkew in face of the enemy on September 6, 1937, for which he was cited at that time by Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet.

ICHIHARA DECORATED FOR DESIGNING TANK

Inventor Conferred Imperial Order—Army to Hold Funeral Rites Saturday

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer upon the late Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara, an engineer of the Imperial Army and professor at Tohoku Imperial University, the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his outstanding services to the nation through his studies in designing a new type of tank, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry on Thursday.

Dr. Ichihara died at his post on August 19 like a soldier on duty. He completed a special buffer device for military vehicles and was killed in an accident while making a field test of his invention.

Considering his death in the same light as a soldier being killed in action, the Cabinet announced on Thursday that he had been posthumously promoted to the rank of an engineer of the Imperial Army with the second grade of Kotokan.

Army to Give Funeral

The Army has decided to accord the late Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara the funeral service under the auspices of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters and has appointed Lieutenant-General Kunihide Koike, Director of the Technical Division of the Headquarters, as chairman of the funeral service committee.

The funeral rites will be held at

(Continued on Page 2)

QUEBEC MEET FAILS TO IMPRESS BERLIN

Sees Many Disagreements Arose Among Delegates Due to Long Session

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—"Much ado about nothing," is the comment of the German Foreign Office concerning the enemy's conference, held at Quebec. Throughout the conference, the German authorities ignored it and the press merely reported on the movements of President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

With the official report of the conference released by the enemy the German Foreign Office made the following comments at the press conference held at noon today:

(1)—The contents of the official report of the Quebec conference are meager and insignificant when compared to those of the Casablanca and Washington Conferences. Probably not much results were gained at the Quebec Conference. The fact that the parley went on for such a long time indicates that numerous disagreements cropped up between the United States and Britain.

(2)—Roosevelt, especially because he has next year's presidential election to think of, advocated that a counter-offensive be launched as quickly as possible against Japan, America's first enemy but Churchill continued to cling to the Europe First idea. It is thought that as a result, they considered the Soviet demand for a second front and decided to continue with the Europe

(Continued on Page 2)

10 FOE PLANES DOWNED AT WUHAN; NIPPON UNITS BOMB WANHSIEN AGAIN

Foes Fail to Find Solution For Problems Facing Them

F.D.R.-Churchill Statement After Quebec Parley Makes It Clear Anglo-Americans Will Sacrifice Either Soviets or Chungking

By Our Diplomatic Commentator

The Quebec merry-go-round has stopped whirling and another of the carefully staged "dramatic" Roosevelt-Churchill conferences has come to an end with the same battalion of bored photographers and newspapermen on hand to record the usual announcement made by the same beaming principal actors. Everything has gone according to schedule, the well-known advance publicity, the carefully calculated secrecy, the meeting of the two "greats," the reliable and unreliable rumors, the time-worn statements to appease the disgruntled, the neglected and the curious.

Out of the welter of propaganda surrounding the Quebec conference, one fact stands out: the failure of Churchill and Roosevelt to solve the grave problems confronting the Anglo-American nations. The announcement issued after the close of the conference is clearly indicative of the fact that the American President and the British Prime Minister are still worried over the matter of what to do to satisfy the clamorous demands of both the Soviet Union and Chungking. This fact is obvious from the statement that "further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals" as well as from the additional statement that another conference will be held before the end of this year between the United States and Britain and, in addition, any tripartite meeting which it may be "possible" to arrange with the Soviet Union.

Interesting Disclosure

The disclosure that the "military discussions of the chiefs of staff turned largely upon war against Japan," is interesting, if true. Assuming that the military leaders of America and Britain actually did discuss the problem of war in the Pacific, it could mean any one of a number of things. First, it might conceivably mean that the Anglo-American powers are ready to reject the Soviet demands for a second front in Europe to attempt to concentrate on a gamble to regain the vast territories and resources lost in East Asia. Second, it could mean that the Anglo-American leaders are desirous of postponing the matter of forming a second front until the Soviet forces have been completely worn out and unable to maintain their resistance against Germany. Third, it could imply that although desirous of acceding to the Soviet demands, the Anglo-Americans feel that it is militarily impossible to create a second front at the present time. In any event, the Soviet Union would be the one to suffer.

On the other hand, the statement could just as conceivably be an attempt at camouflaging the real nature of the discussions. There is not an altogether remote possibility that the statement was intended to misdirect the Axis Powers as to the real direction of the next Anglo-American move. At the same time, it could have been meant as a sop to Chungking, a bait to keep it from dropping its tragic battle against all East Asia.

Will Sacrifice Either

But true or not, it is clear that either Chungking or the Soviet Union will be sacrificed by the Anglo-Americans. If it is not Chungking, it will be the Soviet Union, and vice versa. It is patent that both cannot be given full-fledged aid at the same time; one or the other must be abandoned. In the light of this fact, it is easily understood why Chungking was ignored and the Soviet Union was not invited to attend the conference. It would have been more than embarrassing to have had to decide on which party to abandon if both parties had been present. And, in the light of the same fact, it is understandable why Churchill grunted after the conference that he had found the work of the parley "very hard."

That the Anglo-Americans have as yet not even found a satisfactory solution to the matter of unity of action is evident from the statement found in the announcement that "it is indispensable that entire unity in aims and method should be maintained at the summit of war . . ." by the fleets, armies and air forces of America and Britain. This is a tacit admission of the friction and clashes prevailing between the American and British strategists, a confession that the Anglo-American military leaders too often pull in different directions.

The final answer is apparently still pending, the final decision yet to be made. The post-parley announcement has kept the way open for revisions on whatever decisions that may have been tentatively adopted. That the Anglo-Americans will continue desperately to invent means to keep both the Soviet Union and Chungking within the anti-Axis camp is an obvious, foregone conclusion. But it is just as obvious that neither Chungking nor the Soviet Union will listen much longer to feeble, easily-made and easily-broken Anglo-American promises.

HANDICRAFT FAIR SLATED IN F.I.C. DURING DECEMBER

Hanoi Exhibition to Stress Display of Simple Tools and Machines Made by Natives

Domei

SAIGON, August 25.—The Government-General of French Indo-China announced today the holding of a Native Handicraft Fair in Hanoi during December.

The exhibitors to the Fair are limited to handicraft artists and small manufacturers of French nationality, or those with naturalized citizenship, or those under the protection of the French Government.

It is understood the authorities will provide special railway and other transportation facilities to the exhibitors.

It was also learned that the authorities are reported to be placing special emphasis on the exhibition of simple tools and machines.

To Inspect Pacific Zone

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—United States Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Army Supply Director William Knudsen arrived at the Anti-Axis Headquarters to inspect military conditions in the Southwestern Pacific, the United States War Department announced today.

Japanese Airmen Foil Enemy Attempt To Attack

KEEP UP RAIDS

Blow Up Pier and Warehouses; 1 Vessel Sunk, 2 Damaged Near Santuping

Following up their successful raids on Chungking and Wanhsien on August 23 where they bombed military installations, crack units of the Japanese Air Forces flying over the skies of Wanhsien and Santuping on August 24 and also shot down 10 enemy planes out of the 20 that came attempting to raid the Wuhan district.

The Imperial planes also blasted the wharf and munitions warehouses at Wanhsien and set ablaze a group of enemy vessels there. Continuing their attacks, the Japanese air arm sank one vessel, and damaged two others on the Yangtze River near Santuping, which is west of Ichang.

These results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday as follows:

"Japanese Air Force in the China area on August 24 advanced to the skies of Wanhsien and Santuping west of Ichang, and attacked enemy planes that attempted to raid the Wuhan district. The damage dealt to the enemy follows:

"1. Blasted the wharf, supply dumps, and a group of enemy vessels at Wanhsien and set them on fire.

"2. Attacked enemy shipping on the Yangtze River near Santuping and sank one and damaged two others.

"3. Attacked 20-odd enemy planes that came raiding the Wuhan district and shot down 10 of them (one of which is not certain).

"4. The Japanese losses consisted of one plane self-blasted and one not yet returned."

U.S. Loses 4 Planes

Domei

HANKOW, August 26.—The United States air forces in China, which are attempting to make up for their successive reverses, attempted to raid the Wuhan district on August 21, but had four of their planes shot down by a Japanese Fighter Unit. After dropping bombs blindly on a Chinese quarter, the enemy planes fled.

A formation of 20-odd enemy fighters and bombers again attempted to attack the Wuhan district at about 8 p.m. on August 24. However, the gallant Japanese fighters sprang into action without delay and repulsed the raiders. Chasing the marauders to the skies of Kanning, Puche and Tungshan, the Japanese fighter planes shot down six B-24 and four P-40 planes.

Enemy Craft Repulsed

Domei

CANTON, August 26.—A formation of about 10 fighters and bombers belonging to the American air forces in China appeared over Canton at about 1:20 p.m. today, but was quickly repulsed by the Japanese planes. No damage was done to our side, it was announced by the Japanese South China Army at 4 p.m.

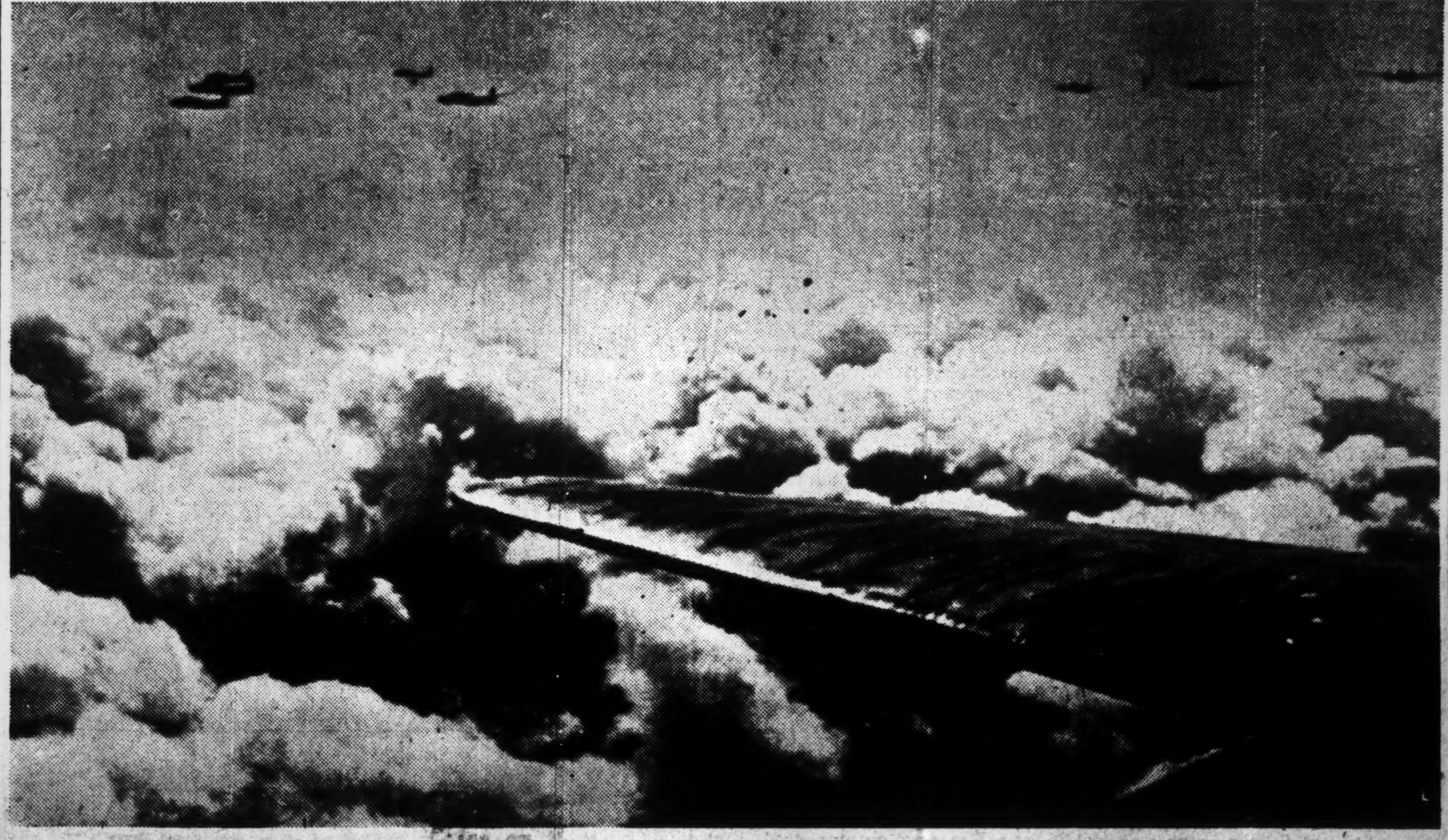
SUN SEES PRESIDENT WANG

Ex-Chungking General Reports on Military Conditions in His Area

Domei

NANKING, August 25.—General Sun Tien-ying, Vice-Commander of the 24th Group Army of the National Government of China, arrived here this afternoon to report on the military conditions under his jurisdiction to President Wang Ching-wei as well as other military leaders of the National Government. It is understood that General Sun will also confer with Chinese and Japanese military leaders here.

It is recalled that Generals Sun and Pang Ping-hsun surrendered this spring to the Japanese Army with 11,000 men under their command in the course of the Japanese operations in the Taihang Mountains in Shansi Province.



Japanese Army Air Units in China on their way to blast enemy objectives. (By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

SOLID HOME FRONT FOUND BY VISITORS

Party Members From Malai, Sumatra Convinced of Sure Nippon Victory

The inspection party from Malai and Sumatra which arrived in Tokyo on August 15 and which has since investigated the agricultural administrative, police, educational, and cultural conditions of Japan, met a group of newspapermen at the Daiichi Hotel at noon on Thursday and talked of what they have investigated and studied in Japan.

The party members, who are all of them leaders of the mainstay of Malai and Sumatra, have touched the essense of the Japanese spirit as a result of about 10 days devoted to the investigation of conditions in the country.

They all talked to the newspapermen of how their confidence in Japan has increased, how eager they are to cooperate with Japan in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, how they have gained a firm conviction of sure victory in the war, and how enthusiastic they are over the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Ibrahim Bin Yacob, leader of the Malai group in the party, told the newspapermen:

"We were shown about factories. All the men in close collaboration were putting all their energies into their works. It is this spirit of solidarity that has made it possible for Japan to be victorious in the current war. America and Britain never could do anything to this."

Praises Japan's Farming

Hamid Yacob, Director of the Agriculture and Forestry Bureau in Kedah State, Malai, said:

"What impressed me most profoundly is the fact that under the circumstances of a severe war there is no single Japanese subject who complains. 'This is why Japan can win final victory in the war,' I said to myself when I noted this fact for the first time. I saw the rice plants standing in straight lines on the fields. This is the best proof that agricultural administration in Japan is on a high level. I was struck by the fact that there is no piece of land which is not under cultivation."

Nik Ahmad Kamil, Director of the Accounts Bureau of Kelantan State declared:

"I was struck by the fact that every Japanese I passed in the streets looked as though there was no war. Certainly the Japanese have much in reserve. They are different in factories. There they are working feverishly. I noted that there are many students among the people who are employed in factories. There is no doubt that the students of Japan have a keen sense of responsibility to the State. I had my first experience of the loyalty of the Japanese people when the people stop in front of the Imperial Palace and bow toward the Palace."

Rajah Sulaiman Mohamed, of Selangor State, a court judge, and the youngest man in the party, stated:

"All Japanese are working as one man in order to win the war. They are disciplined. This fact suggested to me that they must have a high principle of morals. Everything was clear wherever I went. This is proof that the Japanese are clear mentally and physically. No wonder that Japan is looked up to by the races of Greater East Asia as their leader. Japan has every qualification to guide the ship of East Asia to the haven of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Fighting for Asia

Mohamad Yusof, in charge of administrative matters on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra asserted:

"From the talks I had with Japanese, I learned that Japan is fighting for the sake not only of itself but also the whole of Asia. After seeing things in Japan I have gained a conviction that Japan's war aims are bound to be realized. I am firmly resolved to cooperate in every way in the conduct of the war."

Abdul Manan, head of a district in Jambi Province, Sumatra, said:

"I have visited military and naval schools and factories. I was struck by the fact that everybody is doing his best to serve the State. The Japanese have a realization that the Indonesians also are fighting at the side of the Japanese. I will try to understand the Japanese spirit and exert myself toward the construction of new Asia."

Mr. Jainudin, a 29-year old-teacher at a grammar school on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra, said:

"I was astonished at the number of schools I saw while coming to Tokyo from Shimonoseki. I wondered why the Japanese liked to study so much. I was also impressed with the fact that at Japanese schools, they stress physical training and moral education besides learning and withal they impart much practical knowledge."

Seeks More Leaders

Tokoe Mohamad Hussan, chairman of the Sumatra group, observed:

"My first impression on arriving in Japan was that I had come to the house of a brother. I had always believed that the Japanese

(Continued on Page 3)

Goa, Site of Second Exchange Of Internees, Colorful Spot

Contact With Japan Made 400 Years Ago With Arrival of Xavier and Amity Mission

Goa, in Portuguese India, of which Mormugao is the capital and where the second exchange of interned nationals of Japan and the United States is to take place about the middle of October, has a historical significance for Japan that traces back to 400 years ago.

It was from Goa that the first missionary, and probably the first European to set foot in this country, came to Japan. Francisco de Xavier, a Jesuit missionary of Spanish birth who had been working for the Church in Goa, arrived in Japan in August 1549. After a visit of slightly over two years he again left for Goa.

Concerning this and later visits from the people of Goa, Consul Toyo Nakata, research worker on southern diplomatic history and a member of the survey board of the Foreign Office, mentions the following:

"Those whom the people of the Toyotomi period called 'Southern barbarians' were mostly those who came from Goa. In old documents it is written that 'Goa is a place governed by officials sent from Portugal in Europe. These people are called Southern barbarians by our people and their ships are called black ships.'

Came in 1578

"The first formal friendly mission to come from Goa arrived in 1578, during Hideyoshi's days. The mission brought a message from a high official. That was about 370 years ago. Documents concerning this are few, but some years ago the original message was discovered at the famous Myoho-in in Kyoto. According to this, Hideyoshi was presented with swords, pistols, horses and tents. It is recorded that Hideyoshi was very pleased at the present of an Arabian horse.

"In answer to the message from Goa, Hideyoshi in his note declared: 'I will one day make the trip westward and visit your City of Goa.'"

Goa, together with Damaun and Diu, form the Portuguese colony in India. In 1498 the famous Portuguese explorer, Vasco Da Gama, made the trip around the Cape of Good Hope and landed on the west coast of India. This was the beginning of the Portuguese colony in India.

Goa was the first territorial possession of the Portuguese in Asia, and Peter became the capital of the whole Portuguese empire in the East. It reached the climax of its prosperity between 1575 and 1625. Goa Dourada, or Golden Goa, was the wonder of all travellers, and there was a Portuguese proverb, "He who has seen Goa need not see Lisbon."

Even before this period Goa was noted for its wealth and beauty, being famous in early Hindu legend and history for its learning, wealth and beauty.

The chief imports of Goa are textiles and foodstuffs, and the exports palm, copra, fish, spices and manganese, of which more than 10,000 tons are shipped out yearly.

Formerly the port of Mormugao had a population of from 200,000 to 300,000, but the present population is only about 33,000.

The ancient Hindu city of Goa, of which hardly a fragment survives, was built at the southernmost point of the island.

Many Names Given

In the Puranas and certain inscriptions its name appears as Gove, Govapuri, and Gomant. The medieval Arabian geographers knew it as Sindabur or Sandabur, and the Portuguese as Goa Velha. It was ruled by the Kadamba dynasty from the second century A.D. to 1312, and by Mohammedan invaders of the Deccan from 1312 until about 1370, during which period it was visited and described by Ibn Batuta. It was then annexed to the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, of which, according to Ferishta, it still formed part in 1469, when it was conquered by the Bahamani sultan of the Deccan; but two of the best Portuguese chroniclers state that it became independent in 1440, when the second city (old Goa) was founded.

Old Goa is, for the most part, a city of ruins without inhabitants other than ecclesiastics and their dependents. The chief surviving buildings are the cathedral, founded by Albuquerque in 1511 to commemorate his entry into Goa on St Catherine's day 1510, and rebuilt in 1623, and still used for public worship, the convent of St. Francis (1517), a converted mosque rebuilt in 1661, with a portal of carved black stone, which is the only relic of Portuguese architecture in India dating from the first quarter of the 16th century; the chapel of St. Catherine (1551); the church of Bom Jesus (1594-1603), a superb example of Renaissance architecture as developed by the Jesuits, containing the magnificent shrine and tomb of St. Francis Xavier;

Panjim, Pangim or New Goa originally a suburb of Old Goa, is, like the parent city, built on the left bank of the Mandavi estuary. It is a modern port with few pretensions to architectural beauty. Ships of the largest size can anchor in the river, but only small vessels can load or discharge at the quay. Panjim became the residence of the viceroy in 1759 and the capital of Portuguese India in 1843. It possesses a lyceum, a school of teachers, a seminary, a technical school and an experimental agricultural station.

With the subdivision of the Bahmani kingdom, after 1482, Goa passed into the power of Yusuf Adil Shah, king of Bijapur, who was its ruler when the Portuguese first reached India.

Pilgrims' Starting Point

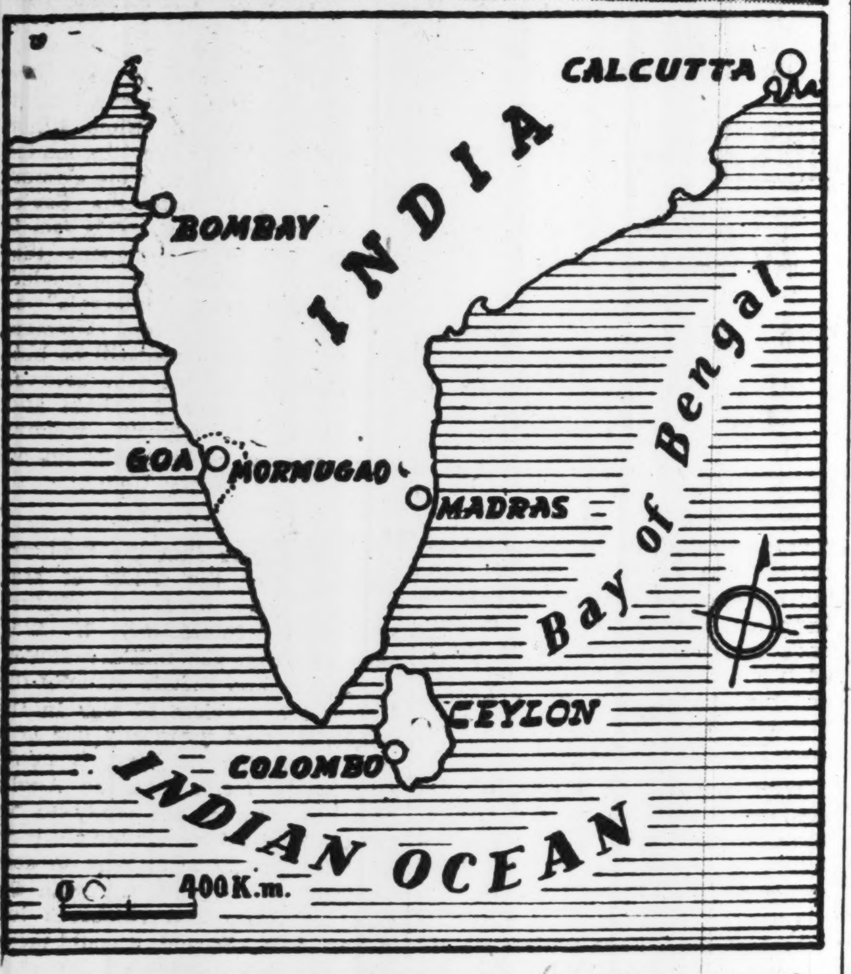
At this time Goa was important as the starting point of pilgrims from India to Mecca, as a mart with no rival except Calicut on the west coast, and especially as the center of the import trade in horses from Hormuz, the control of which was a vital matter to the kingdoms warring in the Deccan.

It was easily defensible by any power with a command of the sea, as the encircling rivers could only be forded at one spot, and had been deliberately stocked with crocodiles. It was attacked on the 10th of February 1510 by the Portuguese under Albuquerque. As a Hindu ascetic had foretold its downfall and the garrison of Ottoman mercenaries was outnumbered, the city surrendered without struggle, and Albuquerque entered it in triumph, while the Hindu townsfolk strewed filagree flowers of gold and silver before his feet.

Three months later Yusuf Adil Shah returned with 50,000 troops, forced the passage of the ford, and blockaded the Portuguese in their ships from May to August, when the cessation of the monsoon enabled them to put to sea. In November Albuquerque returned with a large force, and after overcoming a desperate resistance, recaptured the city.

Albuquerque intended it to be a colony and a naval base, as distinct from the fortified factories which had been established in certain Indian seaports. He and his successors left almost untouched the customs and constitutions of the 30 village communities on the island, only abolishing the rite of suttee. A register of these customs was published in 1526, and is an historical document of much value.

Goa thus became the capital of the whole Portuguese empire in the East. It was granted the same civic privileges as Lisbon. Its senate or municipal chamber maintained direct communications with the king and paid a special representative to attend to its interests at court. In 1563 the governor even proposed to make Goa the seat of a parliament, in which all parts of the Portuguese east were to be represented; this was vetoed by the king.



Shown above are the two exchange ships which will carry interned nationals between Japan and the United States to Mormugao. Top: The Japanese exchange vessel Teia Maru. (Passed by the Navy Ministry). **Lower: The Swedish M.S. Gripsholm, the American exchange ship.**

Venue of 2nd Nippon-American Exchange Is Old, Beautiful City on India's W. Coast

The port of Mormugao, venue of the second Japanese-American exchange, is unsurpassed in beauty, and, though small, it has an excellent harbor, according to Matsunosuke Oikawa, manager of the Tokyo Branch of the Yamashita Steamship Company. In Japanese history the name of the port appears as the place at which the son of Otomo Sorin called on his way to Rome.

Describing Mormugao, Mr. Oikawa who has gone there on several occasions spoke as follows:

"Mormugao is an odd city, about 250 miles south of Bombay, and though its port is small it is among the best on the west coast of India. The port has a depth of 30 feet and there is an excellent breakwater so that about three 10,000-ton vessels can anchor at the same time. Manganese mined in Mysore is exported through this port and coal for central India imported. The port facilities are so good that it is the only stopping point during the trade wind seasons for ships plying between Colombo and Bombay.

"Ships going to Europe load manganese at this port for ballast and then load cotton and cereals at Bombay and Karachi. The city is unsurpassed in beauty; the dark mountains and the clear water combine to make it very beautiful. It is surrounded by the Deccan Plateau and that makes a natural fortification. The reason why this point was left to Portugal even in Britain's conquest of India was because of this. Though it is Portuguese territory it is almost completely under British control with about 2,000 British officials in the customs and port offices. They hold all the important posts. You can imagine how the situation is throughout from this."

Ichihara Decorated For Designing Tank

(Continued from Page 1)

the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. on Saturday. His remains will be placed in state at the headquarters at Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, at 7 p.m. on Friday, when the evening rites will be solemnized. The remains will be removed to his private home in Sendai City on Sunday by the train leaving Ueno Station at 10 a.m.

Made Great Contributions

Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara, who gave his life to the cause of scientific research in the service of the Army, was engaged in the study of special buffer devices for wheels used for military purposes besides devoting much work to the theory of special metals for military vehicles.

Realizing the great value of his researches to the Army in improving arms, the Technical Affairs Department of the War Ministry requested the Tohoku Imperial University to continue the work under Dr. Ichihara's direction and subsequently appointed him as a non-official member of the Technical Affairs Department to undertake the studies directly for military purposes.

As his special device for absorbing shock in wheels was completed, it was attached to military vehicles for field experiments beginning August 16. He participated in the tests with Army men for four days but on the last day, August 19, in the neighborhood of Atsugi in Kanagawa Prefecture, he was run over by one of the vehicles on which he was riding when it overturned and he was flung onto the ground.

The military authorities say that his device is the best that has ever been invented and its use would enormously enhance the performance of military vehicles.

Dr. Ichihara was as far removed from the proverbial professor type as possible. Jovial and hearty, he was more of the athletic type. He skied, played tennis and mixed well with people. He was generous and went long out of his way to do people a good turn. When the graduation day nears, students gather about the professors of their choice in order to write their theses. The fact that Professor Ichihara's laboratory was always crowded with students show how popular he was with them.

Dr. Ichihara began his career as a graduate in mechanical engineering but he made extensive studies also in physical metallurgy and strength of materials. He filled the chairs of machining, materials machining and mechanical machining.

In the field of mechanical engineering, Dr. Ichihara invented the Ichihara hysterograph and in that of physical metallurgy he perfected the metallic creak testing machine and other devices unmatched by any other country.

The Ichihara hysterograph is a machine which must be used without fail in the testing of materials to see to what extent they have been worn. Its peculiar merit is that the various stresses added to the material being tested can be observed while the machine is in operation. The biggest machine of its kind in the world is now being built at a plant in Sendai.

The late Dr. Ichihara was 45 years old. He graduated from the engineering department of Tohoku Imperial University in 1925. In the same year, he was appointed a laboratory assistant of that University.

In 1929, he was named assistant professor of the same institute and in 1932 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Engineering. It was in 1935 that he was appointed full-time professor.

High Tribute Paid

Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Director-General of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, paid high tribute to the exploits of the late Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara, who died on duty while engaged in the study and experiment of new arms.

"His death at a time when the Army depends very much upon scientific technicians is not only a severe loss to the Army but to the State," he declared.

Lieutenant-General Kimura expressed the hope that all Japanese scientists and technicians will renew their efforts to annihilate the United States and Britain.

Lieutenant-General Kunihide Koike, chairman of the funeral committee, also eulogized the scholar's technical ability and efforts which had been directed toward the improvement of arms.

Quebec Meet Fails To Impress Berlin

(Continued From Page 1)

First principle for the present.

(3)—Roosevelt has said that that war against Japan will be a "short one based on expectations for a long one." From that indefinite explanation, it can be seen that what America advocates was still not accepted. Consequently, it is thought that a compromise was reached; that is, to carry out a short, powerful offensive against Europe and then turn to a general counter-offensive in the Pacific.

(4)—There was a great difference of opinion concerning the operations against Europe between the representatives of America and Britain. It is believed that a final decision on when to start the general offensive will be made at the next conference. The anti-Axis camp fears a Soviet advance to central Europe, and in order to watch what the Soviet Government will do, Washington and London will stop to a degree their offensive on Europe. It is thought that it is their plan to find a final solution through political operations.

(5)—Over the political question in Europe, America and Britain were driven into a corner by the stiff Soviet demands. In order to avoid this, they began to propagandize operations in the Pacific. The Conference was after all "much ado about nothing."

Today's Press Comments

Friday, August 27, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Professor Ichihara's Martyrdom

NIPPON SANGYO—Professor Michitoshi Ichihara's martyrdom in the cause of science and military engineering is not a whit different from the end of a soldier killed in action.

His application of his invention, the Ichihara hysterograph, to the perfection of military vehicles greatly stepped up their performance and just at the moment of success when the buffer device which he had invented stood the field test to which Army experts put them, the vehicle on which he rode overturned and he was run over and killed. His outstanding contribution to military engineering will live forever.

It was his high sense of duty and painstaking conscience as a scientist and engineer that was the primary factor that led up to his death. For a scientist or engineer less zealous than he would not have participated in a field test which was carried out with the intensity of actual warfare. For four days he directed some of the operations and on the last day he met the fatal accident that took away his precious life.

In his letter to his father, he wrote that he would consider his life well lived if he could contribute toward the defeat of the United States and Britain through his scientific research and inventions. Up to the very last minute before he expired he said: "Please complete this research and win the war." He had not a word to say concerning his personal affairs. The Army has treated his death exactly as that of a solider killed in action. We hope that his example will stir all the scientists and engineers of this country to redouble their activities so that Professor Ichihara would not have died in vain.

WAR CHIEFS NAMED BY FOE FOR FRONTS

Mountbatten Made Commander of New Headquarters in Southeast Asia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—Although rumors have been circulated that the names of new commanders-in-chief for the anti-Axis forces at the various fronts will be disclosed upon the culmination of the Quebec Conference, the United States and British Governments are doggedly withholding information concerning the appointments.

However, the World News has taken the initiative to disclose the names of popular candidates for the commands as follows:

Mediterranean area ... General Dwight D. Eisenhower (American), present Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa

Middle East ... Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell (American), present Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China.

Western Europe.. Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander (British) present Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Middle East; Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery (British), present Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army in Sicily; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten (British), present Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Raiding Units.

Enemy Commander Named

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—A new and independent command has been established for Southeast Asia with the purpose of launching effective offensives against Japan from the bases in Ceylon and India, the British Government announced today.

The announcement simultaneously disclosed that Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has been appointed by King George VI as the Commander-in-Chief of the new Headquarters.

Vice-Admiral Mountbatten is the younger brother of Queen Elizabeth of England.

In 1937, Mountbatten was made naval aide-de-camp to the King. With the outbreak of the hostilities, he was put in command of the Fifth Destroyer Squadron and in 1941, assumed command of the aircraft carrier, Illustrious. Since 1942, he has been in command of British naval raiding units.

Back in 1921, Mountbatten accompanied the Prince of Wales in a visit to Japan.

CONTROL ASSOCIATION SET

Body for Commercial Transactions Ready in Canton in October

Domei

CANTON, August 25.—After approval by the Nanking Government of the draft plan mapped out by the provincial government of Kwangtung, the Canton Chapter of the All-China Commercial Control General Association will be established some time in October.

It was further revealed in this connection that Chang Yu-yun, director of the Construction Office of the provincial government, left here for Nanking to consult with the Central Government over the proposed scheme.

Maisky in Teheran

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 24.—Ivan Maisky, new Foreign Vice-Commissar of the Soviet Government, recently arrived at Teheran to confer with the Iranian Government, according to Teheran reports.

BB

and other known factors of the
VITAMIN B COMPLEX
supplied richly by .....

WAKAMOTO
VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS

Prepared by Wakamoto Ltd. Tokyo

日本語研究權威書
BOOKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU
MASTER JAPANESE
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI

COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR

The most thorough publication for the study of Japanese. Best Volume for the beginner as well as the advanced student. Used as textbook in schools in Japan and universities abroad.

A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.

9 X 6 inches, 538 Pages—Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9 X 6 inches. 300 pages—Price. ¥6.00 (In Japan)

JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set (1000 Pages) Yen 22.00 (In Japan) 9 X 6 inches

THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
[illegible] Pages 9 X 6 inches ¥7.00 (In Japan)

An Easy Method to Learn "KANJI"
COMPLETE SET OF
CHINESE JAPANESE CHARACTERS
Containing 7,000 compound words used in modern Japanese.
Price of the set, in Japan, ¥12.00

ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 X 6 inches) Pages [illegible] Yen [illegible]

DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS-JAPONAIS
POUR LA CONVERSATION
[illegible] Pages, 15 X 11 centimetres—Prix (au Japon) ¥7.00

CORSO COMPLETO DELLA
GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE
(Edizione Italiana)
[illegible] X 15 cm.—Pag 600—Yen 15—Su carta di lusso Yen 18

SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND

MARUZEN CO., LTD.
Nihonbashi, Tokyo
YOSHIKAWA BOOKSTORE
Bentendori, Yokohama
LIBRAIRIE
G. TAUPIN & Cie
Hanoi

KYO BUN KWAN
Ginza, Tokyo
FRENCH BOOKSTORE
Hotel de Pekin, Peking
ALBERT PORTAIL
Saigon

[illegible]
Nihonbashi, Tokyo
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE
Avenue Joffre—Shanghai
[illegible]
Hanoi

LITERARY MEN MOOT NEW ASIA CULTURE

Various Proposals by Representatives Discussed on Second Day of Conference

The representatives of the literary world in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Mengchiang, in the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference that was formally opened on Wednesday, set themselves on Thursday to attack the great question of a new culture embracing all the races and countries of Greater East Asia.

In the morning, the representatives aired their views on general questions in five-minute speeches. The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of proposals about the new culture of Greater East Asia made by representatives.

The second-day session of the literary conference started at 9:20 a.m. at the Greater East Asia Hall. At the outset, Masao Kume, in charge of the conference arrangements, announced that the first Greater East Asia Literary Prize would be awarded at the end of the conference.

Kan Kikuchi, noted novelist, occupied the chair. In a brief address, he asked for the limitation of speeches by representatives to five minutes. Smiling, he said he was sure that the speakers, all men with a good training in the art of expression, would not trespass this rule.

Motion Adopted

Before the speech-making, the representatives adopted a motion for a resolution of sympathy with the death of Toson Shimazaki, one of Japan's foremost novelists.

Atsumaro Mushakoji was the first speaker. His subject was "A Conviction of Sure Victory." He urged his fellow writers present to use the pen in a manner which will invigorate the spirit of the people behind the guns. He felt that by doing that they would be making themselves helpful to the winning of conclusive victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Chen Liang-shih, from Central China, who followed, said that the mission before the literary men of Japan, leader of Greater East Asia, and new China that has entered the war, was to grasp the traditional ideas of East Asia and implant them in their fellow countrymen.

Seijiro Yamada, from Manchoukuo, said that literary men were keen on contributing to the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. It was his ambition, he told the assemblage, to help create for Manchoukuo a literature quite fit for a state which was established 11 years to insure that the northern regions would be properly defended.

Several Other Speakers

There were several other speakers, including Haruo Sato, novelist and poet. In a characteristic speech he suggested that there should be a Kodo Culture Sphere embracing Greater East Asia. "What is the Kodo spirit?" he went on. "One touches that spirit when one visits the Yasukuni Shrine. There is a power about people who are actuated by the spirit. They are kindly and at the same time strong. These people alone have the power for fighting a war out."

The proposals that received the attention of the representatives in the afternoon included those for giving moral support to those working for the independence of India, sending of a delegation to the Philippines, requesting the authorities to permit literary men within Greater East Asia to join the Forces, interesting the intelligentsia within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the work done by the representatives attending the conference, revival of the spirit of East Asia, and stimulation of the interchange of women's culture.

The second-day session was over shortly after 4 p.m.

P. I. Service Expanded

The Communications Ministry announced that telegraphic communications between Japan and 11 more places in the Philippines will commence tomorrow. The 11 places include Echague, Pagsanjan, Tar, Gapeng, Cabagan, Cawayan, Aritao, Iba, Neuvacija, San Jose, and Fabrica.

U.S. Builds Wooden Hangar

Domei

BUENOS AIRES August 25.—The United States Navy has completed a wooden airplane hangar, said to be the largest wooden structure without any pillars, for housing flexible airships, according to Washington reports. The hangar measures 237 feet in width and 153 feet in height and is constructed with no other materials but wood.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

MISS HU KUNG-LU:

RISING POETESS OF CHINA

She Is the Only Woman Delegate to Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference Now Being Held In Capital; Author of Two Novels

By KAY OHARA

LIKE a small, dainty flower stands the figure of Miss Hu Kung-lu, the only woman delegate among the thirty-eight chosen from all parts of China, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, Chosen and Taiwan, to attend the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference in Tokyo, the opening meeting of which was held on Wednesday.

Miss Hu Kung-lu

"It is all due to 'Women's Voices,' a magazine which I help to edit in Shanghai, that I have been chosen to attend the Conference," is the modest explanation of Miss Hu Kung-lu on her selection, when interviewed at the Imperial Hotel where she is registered together with other delegates.

Under the pen name of Kung-lu, Miss Hu Kung-lu has been known to tht literary world of China for the past eight years, that is, ever since her graduation from the Central University, where she majored in philosophy.

'Songs of Pacific'

In addition to contributions of poems, essays and articles, and translations of foreign literature, to various magazines and newspapers in China, Miss Hu has accomplished the praiseworthy task of writing two novels and a book of poems, the latter entitled "Songs of the Pacific."

Since the spring of 1942, Miss Hu Kung-lu has been associated with 'Women's Voices' in the capacity of literary editor and dramatic critic. According to Miss Hu, this is the only publication of its kind in China, being devoted almost exclusively to literary writings and published solely for women.

Her elation at the realization of her dream to visit Japan was beyond description, Miss Hu Kung-lu declared. "I was simply thrilled," she said. "It has always been my desire, ever since I began reading Chinese translations of Japanese literature, to visit Japan once and to exchange views with the writers of Japan. My favorites among the Japanese writers have been Saneatsu Mushakoji, Hakuson Kuriyagawa, Ryunosuke Akutagawa and Teppei Kataoka. I had the pleasure of meeting Shinpei Kusano in Shanghai, and am a great admirer of his poems."

Another object of Miss Hu Kung-lu's admiration is Miss Toshiko Sato, a Japanese woman novelist at present resident in Shanghai. Concerning Miss Sato, Miss Hu declared: "It is my great regret that due to lack of knowledge of the Japanese language, I am not able to read any of Miss Sato's writings. However, a friend of mine was kind enough to tell me all about them in detail. I think Miss Sato writes with style and force, and I feel very fortunate in being able to work with her. She is chief editor of our magaine."

Not only for her prowess as a writer, but also as a humanitarian Miss Hu Kung-lu admires Miss Sato. "Often she has said to me, 'I must do my best to solve the sufferings of Chinese women,' "Miss Hu said. "She loves China and the Chinese people, and is particularly interested in the Chinese women and their problems."

Miss Hu Ambitious

Her greatest ambition, Miss Hu Kung-lu said, is to become a really worthwhile novelist, "but for me I think that is too great an ambition," she added with a smile. "All writers dream of one day becoming a great novelist, but how many actually attain this goal?

Especially in the realm of poetry there are famous women writers in China, explained Miss Hu Kung-lu, but unfortunately only a few. Newspaper women also do excellent work, she continued, undertaking the same assignments as the men, even to front-line reporting, but these too are few in number.

"When I return to Shanghai I will have so much to write about, both for our magaine and for the newspapers," Miss Hu Kung-lu said with enthusiasm. "I suppose all visitors to Japan express their charm at the picturesqueness of the scenery and the beauty of the Japanese kimono, and their admiration of your magnificent capital, so my repeating it will perhaps sound banal. But these are among the things I intend to write about.

"I had already heard so much from friends in Shanghai about Japan before coming here and I have not been disappointed," said Miss Hu. "On the contrary, it is even lovelier than I had pictured. I hope that I may have another opportunity to visit Japan, and for a longer period next time."

Correction

The word "Tonghiat" on 12th line from top in Public Notice by Yokosuka Prize Court appearing in Nippon Times of August 26, 1943 issue, should read "Tongkiat".

Solid Home Front Found by Visitors

(Continued From Page 2)

were connected by ties of blood with the Indonesian race and having come here I realized it to be the truth. Japan has asked Indonesia to cooperate in the prosecution of the war and I am of the opinion that we must fully respond to that call. But if Japan wishes us to give more effective cooperation, we must ask her to send us many more fine leaders. By sending us good leaders, Japan will not only secure greater cooperation from Sumatra but will be able to build up a splendid Greater East Asia."

Dato Bandar Osman, of Negri Sembilan State, said:

"As I am pressed for time, I can't tell you all but I have collected impressions enough to fill a few books. I hope to impart to my countrymen when I return to Malai all that I have observed and learnt about the Japanese spirit, morals, etiquette and culture."

Finally, Yahaya Bin Ahamad, Superintendent of the Water Police Station of the Shonan Special Municipality, spoke:

"A visitor from a foreign country will hardly feel that he has come to a country which is fighting a war and fighting it hard. The people are leading peaceful lives as if nothing has happened and there is not a trace of uneasiness or insecurity. Each person is working with confidence and hopes for the morrow. The people are all working in the spirit of brotherhood and the feeling that the Japanese Empire is one vast family. This warm feeling makes us, too, feel perfectly at home. In Shonan, I saw the Japanese salute the Rising Sun flag, sing the Kimigayo and bow toward the Imperial Palace. A Japanese bows toward the Imperial Palace even when he is staying abroad thousands of miles away from Tokyo. Here I find people bowing even in the street cars and buses whenever they pass by the plaza before the Imperial Palace. I believe it is this spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice that is making the Japanese so strong physically and morally."

Thus the meeting broke up at 3:30 p.m. in an atmosphere of utmost friendliness.

THAI ARMY LEADERS NOW VISITING JAPAN

Lieutenant-General Pichit Is Close Friend of Premier Phibun Songkhram

By WIRAT B. SILPIN
Tokyo Correspondent for The Srikrung, Bangkok

Special to the Nippon Times

Conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Thailand at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has naturally tended further to cement the close relations which have always been linking our two countries. Both countries have since been giving their best efforts to the steady enhancement of their mutual collaboration, and indeed the most favorable results have been achieved.

Now a military mission has just arrived from Thailand. During its stay in this country the members of the mission, which includes Deputy Minister of War Lieutenant-General Pichit Krieng Sakpichit, leader of the mission, Major-General Chon Chotidilok, and other noted military officers of Thailand, will have opportunities to familiarize themselves with various aspects of Japan's military might. Thus it is hoped that as the result of the Thai mission's visit to Japan the coordination of the two allied nations' war efforts will become ever more perfect, thereby mutually strengthening their position and enhancing the progress of the war fought for the common aim.

Big Leaders Included

The great significance attached by Thailand to the dispatch of this mission to Japan may also be seen from the selection of the personnel which includes the most illustrious military leader of modern Thailand next to Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram himself. A brief sketch of the career of War Deputy Minister Lieutenant-General Pichit Krieng Sakpichit will clearly indicate this point.

Pichit Krieng Sakpichit was born on July 20, 1896. In 1915, he was graduated from the Thai Royal Military Cadets College and was made an artillery officer in the army. His excellent conduct and exemplary discharge of duty brought him speedy promotions of his military rank and position, and in 1934 he was appointed to one of the most important functions in the Royal Thai Army, the post of the Chief Inspector-General of Artillery.

In 1940, when the Anti-Aircraft Regiment was newly created within the Thai Army, he was concurrently appointed to the post of Commander of the Anti-Aircraft Regiment. In the same year, he also became a Minister of State in Premier Phibun Songkhram's Cabinet, and the following year he took over the office of the Deputy Minister of War in addition to his other posts.

Lieutenant-General Pichit has not only been one of the foremost military figures of modern Thailand, but he was also one of the active leaders of the Thai Coup d'Etat of 1932. At the time of the French Indo-China border incident, he was active as Commander-in-Chief on the Isan front, achieving an excellent record in this capacity. Born to be a soldier, he is at the same time a man of a most jovial character, agreeable and polite in social intercourse. He leaves a friendly impression with anyone who becomes acquainted with him; and he is deeply respected by all his friends and loved by all his subordinates.

Are Good Friends

Intimate friendship has been linking Field-Marshal Phibun and Lieutenant-General Pichit ever since they were schoolmates in the Thai Royal Military Cadets College.

In his capacity as Deputy Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Pichit is practically acting as the War Minister. Only the most important decisions are first submitted to Premier Phibun who is concurrently holding the office of the War Minister; but as Field-Marshal Phibun is heavily burdened with official duties in his capacity as the Premier, the running of the business of the War Ministry is practically left in the Vice-Minister's hands.

As the right-hand man of Premier Phibun, Lieutenant-General Pichit has also played an important role on the occasion of the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact to fight the common British and American enemies.

Next to Lieutenant-General Pichit, the most distinguished personality among the Thai military leaders now visiting Japan is Major-General Chon Chotidilok. He was born on March 30, 1888, and was graduated from the Thai Royal Military Cadets School in 1908, becoming an officer of the Royal Thai Army in the same year. Being frequently promoted, on account of his exemplary fulfilment of his duties, he rose quickly to the highest rank in the Thai army, receiving his appointment as the Chief of the General Staff in 1934.

In 1935, Major-General Chon became Minister of State and Deputy-Minister of War in the Cabinet of General Phot Phahol-yodhin (Phya Bahol). When the Cabinet resigned in 1939, Major-General Chon also retired from his office in the Government, and he has since been holding the post of Adviser for the Defense of the Kingdom.

Major-General Chon also visited Japan, about 30 years ago, and his present visit to Japan has been affording him a welcome opportunity to renew his many reminiscences of this country. He has also visited Europe on an inspection trip.

Workers' Suggestions Help

BERLIN.—Suggestions made by German workers and put into practice have resulted in a considerably larger output of locomotives in German railway engine factories employing the same number of workers and the same amount of raw material.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.
Capital Subscribed ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥180,500,000
Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI
Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS

INDUSTRIAL ART-PRODUCTS
Glass and Wooden Ware
SANWA YOKO
三和洋行
5, 4-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Tokyo, Japan. Tel.(56)8433

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza (57) 1350, 5657

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA HYOGO-KEN
In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line
ROOM RATES
Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath ¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „ ¥ 12.00 „ „
MEALS
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00

Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 21

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT man cook, long-experienced in foreign cooking. Apply Box 746, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

GOVERNESS or teacher, open for engagement. Speciality: mathematics, physics, chemistry, piano, stenography and typewriting. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Karuizawa.

TUTORESS or housekeeper, studied English and German in Europe. Apply Box 169, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, wanted in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 171, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 136 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

SHEPHERD, female, 3 years old, pedigreed, trained. Box 168, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

LADY teacher wishes to teach singing and piano. Box 170, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 382.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS, prompt and reliable. English, French, German, Dutch, Japanese; translation work of all kinds and purposes undertaken. Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3853, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0848.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-3890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese language.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1863
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1943

Results of the Quebec Conference

The Sixth Anglo-American Conference which was opened at Quebec on August 11 through the good offices of the Canadian Government came to an end on August 24, and at its conclusion a joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the two protagonists of the gathering.

According to this statement, all military operations throughout the world were fully examined, various military decisions were reached on future operations of the navy, army and air forces of the two countries, with special reference to operations against Japan and to effective measures of aid for Chungking, and the resolution was adopted to hold by the end of 1943 another conference of the two Governments, with the Soviet Union within it, if possible. Relations with the puppet French regime are also said to have been discussed.

Of all the subjects taken up at the Quebec Conference, what excite our interest particularly are matters relative to the creation of a second front in Europe and future operations against Japan.

The discord between America and Britain on one side, and the Soviet Union, on the other, over the second front issue is, as everybody knows, steadily developing graver aspects. When the Quebec Conference was in full swing, the Soviet Union demanded most decisively the immediate creation of a second front and, furthermore, took steps to recall Maxim Litvinov, the Ambassador to the United States. This strong attitude of the Soviet Union toward America and Britain gave a severe shock to the latter countries.

That America and Britain are eager to alleviate the resentment of the Soviet Union can easily be gathered from the fact that in the joint statement referred to, the decision is expressed to hold an Anglo-American-Soviet Conference by the end of this year, if possible, and that it is also mentioned that all decisions reached at the Conference will be reported in detail to the Soviet Government, insofar as they refer to the war against Germany and Italy. All this throws a side light on the great pains being taken by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to compose the differences with the Soviet Union.

So long, however, as America and Britain stick to their crafty tactics of causing the Soviet Union to go to ruin in her war with Germany, their relations with that country are bound to go from bad to worse, and there will be no solution of the issue, no matter how often President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill may meet to discuss the situation.

It causes us no surprise to learn that at the Quebec Conference future operations against Japan and effective measures of aid for Chungking came up for earnest discussion. In view of the intensive and stubborn counter-offensive operations being staged by the American forces in the North and South Pacific areas and also of the preparations which the anti-Axis forces are making to launch a vigorous counter-offensive against Burma as soon as the rainy season is over, Japan is fully prepared for all contingencies. She is ready to crush all enemy attacks that may be made upon her on any front.

In short, the Quebec Conference was nothing more or less than a feeble attempt on the part of the enemy countries to give the world an exaggerated impression that the war situation is developing favorably for the anti-Axis camp, encouraged by the recent changes in the European situation as evidenced by the Sicilian operations, the conditions on the Eastern front and the political change in Italy.

A Message to Chungking

A message of vital importance to China but of particular significance to Chungking, echoing the sentiments of the entire people of Japan, was made on Tuesday night by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. His words were: "In wishing and praying for the complete independence and happiness of the 400,000,000 people of China, I can state without reservation that Japan's efforts for East Asiatic prosperity are unequalled by any country, and this fact should be clear to the Chungking Regime."

Here is a simple, clear cut statement, made without grandiose embellishments, spoken directly from the heart out of respect for a great nation and a great people who have won back their sovereignty, wiped out oppressive Anglo-American influences through the unstinted, generous aid extended by Japan. And because this statement is backed by incontrovertible proof, by undeniable facts, it carries tremendous force and power of conviction.

For altogether too many years, Chungking has been waging a hopeless, heart-breaking fight, sacrificing an enormous amount of man-power and materials for the sake of Anglo-American imperialists. Cruelly duped by American and British propagandists, the Chungking leaders have led their armies into one disastrous battle after another, shedding precious blood with reckless abandon while the Anglo-American nations goaded them on with glittering promises of quick and substantial aid. Chungking has been fighting because it was deluded into believing that Japan had the same sort of aims as the Anglo-American nations have today. Chungking could not believe in the justice, the sheer unselfishness of Japan's attitude, because such an attitude was unprecedented, unknown in China's turbulent history. But today, all East Asia has been convinced of the sincerity of Japan's aims, and even the leaders at Chungking must be aware that every reason for fighting has disappeared. The bold, decisive, all-out efforts that Japan has made to strengthen China's internal structure and international position are unmistakable evidences of a spirit of sincere friendship. There can be no doubt left in the minds of those who are willing to understand the truth.

Ridicule, abuse and belittling have been the rewards given to Chungking by the Anglo-Americans for the former's sacrifices. Hanson Baldwin's recent attacks against Chungking's position, in which the American military commentator made vicious thrusts at the quality and character of Chungking's leaders and military forces, were coldly calculated insults reflecting the underlying distrust and dislike that the Americans feel toward Chungking, despite all that Chungking has done for the Anglo-Americans. If the Americans and the British had any intention of "rewarding" Chungking for its efforts, if the Anglo-Americans were really interested in giving a just, fair deal to China, such attacks would not appear, indeed, would not be tolerated.

Under the circumstances, each day that Chungking continues its futile resistance only serves to add to the tragedy that has been Chungking's. That Chungking cannot hope to gain anything by continuing its cooperation with the arrogant Anglo-Saxons is apparent; that Chungking can still join the rest of Asia in marching toward true freedom and independence, toward the dignity of full growth and stature, is just as clearly obvious. If the men at Chungking are true Chinese at heart, they will admit their past mistakes, rechart their course—and become free men again. Otherwise they are doomed, destined to go down in history as men who refused to see the truth, who sided with their natural enemies, who caused misery and suffering to millions on the orders of those who jeered and laughed at them.

Labor Important

Never will a country realize the benefits of independence as long as labor cannot help wholeheartedly in the common task, and labor cannot put in the fullest measure of collaboration unless it fully understands the ideals underlying the national goal.—Pio Duran.

A Year Ago Today

August 27, 1942

Japanese Naval Units engaged reinforcements of the United States navy on the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24 and repulsed the enemy after dealing it heavy losses, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. One large American aircraft carrier of a new type was seriously damaged, another aircraft carrier of medium size and a battleship of the Pennsylvania type were more or less seriously damaged.

* * *

Malai will soon be in a position to send treasure-laden boats to Japan as a result of the phenomenal progress that has lately been made in the development of industries and the improvement of various facilities.

* * *

The Philippine Islands are ready to start on a new phase of agriculture, in the form of cotton cultivation, in accordance with a five-year cotton cultivation plan. The plan provides for the development of cotton plantations in various districts of the islands with a total area of 455,000 hectares, including 120,000 hectares to be converted from sugar plantations.

News Behind the News

by Masao Dodo

America's Fear of Peace

For several days, a curious string of news items has been coming out of Wall Street in New York City. Two weeks ago, there was a severe crop in the prices of stocks there. Since then, the transactions have been extremely dull. A sense of gloomy uncertainty, like a heavy fog, hangs over the market.

The London Times promptly took notice of the New York situation and offered its explanation. The British newspaper said that the Wall Street situation is a clear manifestation of one significant factor. And that factor is, according to the London Times, the persistent rumor that Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain wishes to sue for an early peace, probably within six months.

Churchill himself denied this intention on his part on August 16. He said he wanted to have the widest possible publicity on his denial. But apparently, the American speculators on Wall Street refused to take the Churchill denial on a par. The rumor still persisted. And the fear of peace has become the dominant undertone of the Wall Street market.

Covers All Stocks

The London Times also takes notice of the fact that the drop in the market was very general, covering the entire list of industrial shares. The drop was not confined among the so-called war babies.

The stock market fluctuation in Wall Street is none of my business. But, for many years, I have been noticing that Wall Street has a curious sort of honesty—the honesty to call a spade a spade when the time is ripe. In 1929, it was the crash in Wall Street that called the bluff of the Coolidge-Hoover prosperity. In 1937, it was again the steep down-slide of Wall Street that exposed the fundamental weakness of the New Deal scheme of "Priming the Pump." Could it be that Wall Street is again serving as an honest gauge to disclose some basic frailties of war-time America?

It seems to me that the key to the understanding of the situation is to be found in the answer to the question: Why are the American people so terribly afraid of peace?

I have been turning this question over and over in my mind. And here are some of my findings.

In the first place, it is evident that the people of the United States feel that their country is not quite prepared for peace. In spite of all the ballyhoo by President Roosevelt, by Vice-President Wallace, by Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles, and by many lesser American spokesmen about their post-war plans, the people of the United States cannot free themselves from their deep-rooted fear that the publicity is just so much blah-blah and the plans themselves have no constructive element in them. The people do not believe their leaders are prepared to fulfil their promises this year, next year, or in many years to come. They know the deceptive character of their present leadership too well to be swayed by mere pronunciamientos.

Scared of Domestic Woes

In the second place, the people of the United States are thoroughly scared of their own domestic troubles. When they plan things, they always want something colossal and stupendous. But they do not always have either the strength or the courage to carry out their plans. At first, they wallow in the happy feeling of starting something gigantic. They exhaust their enthusiasm in celebrating the inauguration. And then when it comes to shouldering the real burden, they begin to slink away discouraged. I myself was one of the witnesses of the stupendous parade of two hundred thousand men and women that marched past the reviewing stand at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street in New York, when General Hugh Johnson stood for hours and hours returning the cheering salute of the NRA Blue Eagle enthusiasts. And I saw, with my own eyes, what a miserable debacle the national movement turned out to be.

I was also much amused at a piece of news some years ago that a man put on a publicity stunt by climbing up the upright support of Washington Bridge over the Hudson River. When he was several hundred feet up, his strength and courage suddenly left him. He could neither go up nor come down. A large force of firemen had to rush to the bridge to rescue the mischievous adventurer from his precarious perch.

The sad plight of this young man seems to represent the war-time United States of today.

According to official American calculations made before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, it was necessary to have at least fourteen workers at home in war industries in order to keep one American soldier fed, clothed and fully equipped. On that basis, the United States could not have any more than 10 million men in the fighting services even if every new-born baby, every feeble old man or woman, every invalid in hospitals were to be drafted into the war industries. If one places the maximum possible employment of the American people at 70 million men and women, one could not hope to maintain any more than five million men in military services—that is, when all the 70 million people are drafted into war industries, leaving no one to work for the livelihood of the civilians. If the United States were to maintain 20 million men in the military services, as the Government says it will, a working population of no less than 280 million in war industries would be required. That will be almost six times too big an order for all available hands. To push that plan recklessly would mean the repetition of the folly of the young man who climbed the upright girder support of Washington Bridge on the Hudson.

Here I have mentioned only one aspect of America's war efforts. But there are many other aspects. The all-out Lend-Lease plan is another. The proposed price-control is still another. The highly-tooted "New Social Security" plan also falls in this category of colossal follies.

Fantasies of Megalomaniacs

Many Americans know that all these are nothing but the fantasies of megalomaniacs. Only, they would not come out into the open to say so because they are afraid to be called unpatriotic laggards. This is where the Wall Street stock market sometimes surprises the people with its peculiar honesty by refusing to join the dizzy climb.

There are, of course, many methods of circumscribing the Wall Street Honesty. President Roosevelt can induce some financiers to manipulate the market in such a way that a temporary lift of prices might give an impression of support for his policy. He can put on a show of publicity, such as the present conference in Quebec with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain, in the hope of giving his people an impression that there are more and more profitable grab-fest to come out of the war. Only, the chances of his success are becoming more and more dubious.

The New York Herald Tribune touched on this point in its editorial last week when it said: "We set a stage for another dramatic Churchill-Roosevelt conference with battalions of cameramen on the scene and with every promise of a lot of large meaningless, high-sounding public statements to keep the customers happy until the next time. The public is growing less impressed by the Churchill-Roosevelt version. It has learned by this time that it was not meetings which count—only results. Most of us will be inclined to be bait for them." As the influential New York paper says, most of the American people are inclined to be bait for the publicity stunts. But where would it lead them? It will be just like climbing the girder tower of Washington Bridge without enough strength or courage to go through with the adventure. When the enterprise gets stranded on a dizzy height of folly, there will not be a band of firemen on hand to help it down. And that's the dismal predicament which is making Wall Street behave as it has been behaving lately. Whatever report President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill may bring out of their Quebec rendezvous will serve only as a temporary palliative. The sense of hopelessness will keep on spreading, not only in Wall Street, but also over the psychology of the general public. When a showdown comes, the collapse will be a thousand times more calamitous than the Wall Street crash of 1929. And that showdown will come with or without victory in war. The speculators on Wall Street are always on the alert to hedge against the inevitable outcome. Just where the general American public will land after the crack-up, God only knows.

Fruits of Wisdom

Courage in danger is half the battle.—Plautus.

* * *

No book can be so good as to be profitable when negligently read.—Seneca.

* * *

A blockhead cannot come in, nor go away, nor sit, nor rise, nor stand, like a man of sense.—Bruyere.

* * *

Beauty, unaccompanied by virtue, is as a flower without perfume.—From the French.

* * *

If the search for riches were sure to be successful, though I should become a groom with a whip in my hand to get them, I will do so. As the search may not be successful, I will follow after that which I love.—Confucius.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XI

The Delhi Pact and After (1931)

(Continued)

The Viceroy on behalf of the Government agreed:

1. To release simultaneously all political prisoners incarcerated in connection with the non-violent movement.

2. To restore confiscated property and land to the owners where it had not been already sold or auctioned by the Government.

3. To withdraw the emergency ordinances.

4. To permit people who live within a certain distance of the seashore to collect or manufacture salt free of duty.

5. To permit peaceful picketing of liquor, opium and foreign-cloth shops, the last item designed not as a discrimination against British goods but as an encouragement to the Swadeshi movement (i.e., indigenous industries).

The politically trained section of the people could analyse the terms of the Pact and to them it was a great disappointment. Youth organizations in the country, taken as a whole, were also dissatisfied. But to the mass of the people, it appeared as a great victory for the Congress. Only in Bengal was there no public enthusiasms and for reasons which will be presently explained.

With the announcement of the armistice, the official machinery of the Congress began to work expeditiously and with great efficiency. The Working Committee decided to hold the annual session of the Congress at Karachi and suspending the constitutional procedure for the election of the President, it elected Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, than whom a stauncher follower of the Mahatma it was difficult to find, as the President. Every member of the Working Committee felt that his prestige was at stake and strained every nerve to get the largest number of supporters from his province to attend the Karachi Congress.

Rightists Support Pact

Besides the members of the Working Committee, all the leaders of the Right Wing felt called upon to exert themselves in order to secure the ratification of the Pact at the Karachi Congress. All the monied interests also desired to see the armistice followed up by a permanent peace, so that they could settle down to business peacefully. Consequently, there was no dearth of funds for those who wanted to go to Karachi to support the Mahatma. On the other hand, the oppositionists were at a great disadvantage. Many of their adherents were still in prison and did not get the benefit of the amnesty which the Pact had promised.

In these circumstances, what could the Left-Wingers do? Before my release from prison on March 8, I ascertained that the political prisoners as a rule, were hostile to the Pact, and I naturally shared their feelings. But after coming out, I realised that the Pact was a settled fact and there was no possibility of preventing its ratification at the Karachi Congress. The only question that we had to decide was whether we should put up an insignificant opposition at Karachi, or whether we should refrain from dividing the House while disapproving of the Pact. Before coming to a decision, I considered it advisable to meet the Mahatma personally.

I therefore undertook a journey to Bombay which also enabled me to gauge public feeling in the provinces through which I passed. At Bombay I had long conversations with the Mahatma. After criticising the Pact, the point that I urged was that we would be prepared to support him as long as he stood for independence. At the end, the Mahatma gave me the following assurances:

1. He would ask the Karachi Congress for a mandate to bind the hands of the Congress Deputation to the Round Table Conference.

2. That mandate would contain nothing that was not consistent with the status of independence for which the Lahore Congress had declared.

3. He would use all his influence and strain every nerve to secure amnesty for those who had been left out in the Pact.

From Bombay the Mahatma left for Delhi and I travelled in the same train with him. This gave me a further opportunity not only of supplementing our talks at Bombay but also of observing how the public were reacting to the Pact. From the ovation he received everywhere, it was quite apparent that his popularity had reached the high-water mark. It had surpassed even the record of 1921.

At Delhi, no sooner did we arrive than we received a bombshell in the shape of news to the effect that the Government had decided to execute Sardar Bhagat Singh and two of his comrades in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Mahatma to try to save the lives of these young men and it must be admitted that he did try his very best. On this occasion, I ventured the sugestion that he should, if necessary, break with the Viceroy on the question, because the execution was against the spirit, if not the letter, of the Delhi Pact. I was reminded of a similar incident during the armistice between the Sinn Fein Party and the British Government, when the strong attitude adopted by the former, had secured the release of an Irish political prisoner sentenced to the gallows. But the Mahatma who did not want to identify himself with the revolutionary prisoners, would not go so far and it naturally made a great difference when the Viceroy realised that the Mahatma would not break on that question.

Sentence Cancelled

However, at that time, Lord Irwin told the Mahatma that he had received a largely-signed petition asking for the commutation of the death-sentence passed on the three Lahore prisoners. He would postpone their execution for the time being and give serious consideration to the matter, but beyond that he did not want to be pressed at the moment. The conclusion which the Mahatma and everybody else drew from this attitude of the Viceroy, was that the execution would be finally cancelled and there was a jubilation all over the country and especially in Bengal, where some revolutionary prisoners were also going to be executed.

About ten days after this incident the Congress was to meet at Karachi. The general expectation being that the execution would be cancelled, it was a most painful and unexpected surprise when on March 24, while we were on our way to Karachi from Calcutta, the news was received that Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades had been hanged the night before. Gruesome reports were also afloat in the Punjab about the manner in which their dead bodies had been disposed of. It is impossible to understand at this distant date the poignant grief which stirred the country fron one end to the other. Somehow or other, Bhagat Singh had become the symbol of the new awakening among the youths. People did not stop to inquire if he was really guilty of the murder charge brought against him. It was enough for them to know, that he was the father of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha (the Youth Movement) in the Punjab—that one of his comrades, Jatin Das, had died the death of a martyr and that he and his comrades had maintained a fearless attitude while they were in the dock.

Festivities Suspended

Every one felt that the Congress was meeting under the shadow of a bereavement. The President-elect, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patal, gave orders that the usual festivities on the first day of the Congress would be suspended.

The All-India Congress Committee was to meet on March 26 and the plenary session of the Congress on the 29th. The execution having taken place on March 23, caused a great deal of nervousness among the supporters of the Pact and they apprehended an open split in the Congress. But the official party machinery had worked with great thoroughness and from all the provinces supporters of the Pact had been elected as delegates in large numbers. The Left Wing, to which I belonged, had resolved previously to come to Karachi, survey the situation there, consider carefully what the Mahatma had communicated to me in Bombay as to his future attitude and then make the final decision.

At Karachi it was quite clear that it would not have much support from the elected delegates who alone could vote at the Congress—though among the general public and particularly the youths—it had larger support.

There was another factor which had to be considered. If we were consistent and honest, it would not do to merely oppose the Pact and then go back home. We would have to give notice to the Government and start the movement again. What support would we get if we did so? There was no doubt that the response in men and money would be disappointing. There was therefore no possibility that if we continued the fight, we would achieve better results than the Mahatma had done.

In the circumstances, what would we gain by dividing the House? If we were defeated as we were sure to be, our opposition would be futile. If we succeeded in throwing out the Pact—which was unlikely in the circumstances—but failed to carry on a more vigorous campaign, the country would not gain by our opposition. Moreover, the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades had to be considered.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Hisaki Uematsu (1890—)

Hisaki Uematsu is a Middle teacher of Japanese and a well-known poet.

Alas! Captain Yamada

Ikkan wo Sudeni hofurite Nao tarazu
Nokoru ikkan ni Hazete kansaru.
Not yet content with having sunk
One of the foe warships already,
He self-blasted against another ship,
Dying divine death in the sea.

The Goddess of Sun

Bei-ei wo Onaji chikyu ni Arashimete
Kashikoki hikage Aoguni taeme ya.
With Britain and America
Existing on the same earth as Japan, as they had done,
How can we endure gazing up at
The glorious, mighty Goddess of Sun?

The Sun Would be Frozen

Bei-ei wo Hofuri hatezuba Tokoshieni
Tenjitsu kohte Meguri yamubeshi.
Unless we crush America
And British Empire thoroughly,
The glorious sun would forever freeze
And cease to go round normally.

The Clean, Beautiful World

Bei ya Ei ya Kichiku no yakara Ato taeshi
Sayakeki sekai wo Sue no kora miyo.
Our descendant children, boys and girls, look
At the thoroughly clean, beautiful world,
Where beastly Britain and America
Have no trace, headlong into Death's pit hurled.

A Dirge

Nakigara no Minoru no kao no Yasukesa ni
Warawan toshite Ware nakini keri.
Looking upon the peaceful face
Of Minoru, who was dead,
I tried to smile,
But wept instead.

This is a dirge on Minoru Suda, a classmate of the poet.

A Snow-White Butterfly

Ma-natsu-zora Hikari afurete Michi no ue ni
Choh hitotsu tobu Masshiro no choh.
The sunlight overflowed
Through the midsummer sky;
And overhead above the road,
Flittered a single snow-white butterfly.

Fumio Ogasawara (1903—)

Fumio Ogasawara is in the service of the publishing department of the Sanseido Company.

A Comrade of Free Talking

Isasaka mo Harani nokosazu Mono iwan
Aite hoshisa wo Hitori tsubuyaku.
I murmured to myself
That I might a comrade find,
To whom I can freely speak,
Reserving nothing in my mind.

The Final Victory

Senso no Owari wa itsu to Shiranedomo
Kekkyoku katsu wo Utagoh mono nashi.
When will come to an end the war
Can be foretold by none,
But nobody doubts that
The final victory will smile upon Japan.

Victory Celebrations

Ikite ite Senshoh shukuga wo Me ni mitashi
Ato san-shijuh nen wa Waga shinazaran.
I wish to see the victory
Celebrations with mine own eyes
For thirty or for forty years
I surely shall not die.

Fujiko Miyamoto (1900—)

A Tokyo Higher Girls' School teacher of painting, she has published a collection of her verses.

The Sacred War

Ame-tsuchi no Yorozu no mikami Imasu kagiri
Nado Mi-ikusa ni Katazarame yawa.
As long as the gods of Heaven
And Earth continue ever to be,
Why should not, in the sacred war,
Japan win final victory?

The First Night at Ikaho

Yomosugara Furishiku ame to Omoishi wa
Tani no ogawa no Se no to narikeri.
The rain which had fallen all night,
Lulling me to a pleasant dream—
Nay, it was the sound of
The rapids of a dale stream.

Mount Monokiki at Ikaho

Hototogisu Naku choh yama ni Kitsuredomo
Akogare no tori Nakazu mozu no koe.
I came up to the hill
Which is noted for the cuckoo's song;
But instead of the bird I longed for,
I heard a shrike's cry shrill and strong.

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times Evening

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,956 TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Plans to Intensify War Offensive Against Japan Opposed by Stalin

Kremlin Against Shifting Attention of World From Europe to Pacific—Concealment Ruse Seen in Propaganda Blast Against Japanese

Premier Josef Stalin is opposed to the Anglo-American plan for intensifying offensive operations against Japan, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Zurich on Thursday quoting a UP report from Quebec.

Noteworthy in this connection, UP is quoted to have reported, is the fact that simultaneously with the announcement by the United States of the landing of American and Canadian forces on Kiska Island, the Soviet Union disclosed the losses the Red Army had inflicted upon the German forces since the start of its offensive against Kursk. This fact shows that the Soviets regard the Kiska landing as just a minor success of mere auxiliary importance when observed from the viewpoint of the world war situation, although the Americans propagandized it as a brilliant victory. Premier Stalin, according to the UP report, is stiffly opposed to all plans for shifting the attention of the world from Europe to the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the recall of Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, in the midst of the Quebec conference in which no Soviet delegates were participating, proved a severe blow to the Anglo-American camp, says the Mainichi dispatch. It would be safe to regard this action as a clear manifestation of dissatisfaction on the part of the Kremlin with London and Washington over the delicate controversy existing between Britain and America on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other, on the immaterialization of the second front and on the differences of opinion between these two parties in regard to post-war plans for Europe.

Stalin Sees Through

Some observers who are inclined to study the Litvinov issue in connection with the Quebec conference opine that Premier Stalin must have penetrated into the intentions of the United States and Britain to ignore again this year Moscow's demand for the creation of a second front.

Anyhow, there is no doubt that in course of the Quebec parley, the Soviet Union has seen into Anglo-American intentions to let the Soviets and Germans fight on until both of them fall together. Under the circumstances, the Anglo-American camp is gravely worried over "what comes next" after the Litvinov issue. The British-Americans naturally recall with a sense of uneasiness the fact that the recall of Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky from Washington and the subsequent appointment of a much younger diplomat, Oumansky, to the post, in 1939 when Vyacheslav Molotov assumed the Foreign Portfolio succeeding Maxim Litvinov, were immediately followed by the conclusion of the Non-Aggression Treaty between the Soviet Union and the Reich.

Such being the case, a very pessimistic view is prevalent that a Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin parley will be the only solution to the pressing situation facing the anti-Axis camp. However, it seems far from probable that Premier Stalin will meet Roosevelt and Churchill.

With the Quebec conference having failed to better the relations between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans, the only hope entertained by London and Washington is the expected visit to Moscow of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Summer Welles. In all probability, however, this will only widen the gap of mutual distrust between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans.

Correspondent's Views

The Asahi office in Tokyo, last night, called up its Correspondent Moriyama at Berlin over the international telephone and asked for his observations regarding the Quebec parley and what is expected to follow it. The text of the Conversation is given below.

Q. The Anglo-American side issued a communique regarding the Quebec parley with special emphasis on resistance against Japan. Of course, questions pertaining to counter-offensive on Japan must have been an important subject of discussion, but the enemy appears to be having some special design in so openly declaring a future strategic matter, a matter which ordinarily should be kept secret. What is your observation in Berlin?

A. At the conclusion of the Quebec parley the Anglo-American camp strongly demanded the matter of strengthening the Pacific front all of a sudden and attempted to give the impression that they have changed their strategy in favor of disposing of Japan ahead of the European Axis Powers. And now they are spreading news items along this propaganda policy and stirring the fire of worldwide nerve warfare.

Appointment Announced

The first thing that comes to our mind is the appointment of the commander-in-chief of the British Army in Southeast Asia. This appointment was announced on August 25 at Quebec officially. This position of commander-in-chief of the British Army in Southeast Asia was established before but it was thought that either Wavell or Auchinleck concurrently in the capacity of the commander of the Indian army, would be named for the post.

With Wavell appointed the Viceroy of India, Auchinleck was made the commander of the British forces

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Friday, August 27
MAINICHI—Win, Also, in Propaganda
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Transparent Strategy

Win, Also, in Propaganda

MAINICHI—The independence of Burma, organization of the Indian National Army, preparations for Philippine independence and cooperation of China and Thailand with Japan, which show that the entire Greater East Asia is bending its efforts to defeat the United States and Britain and at the same time to build the foundations for the Co-Prosperity Sphere, have intensified the sense of dread and fretful anxiety on the part of the enemy. There can be no doubt that in the so-called decisions reached at the Quebec conference there is a good deal of political strategy woven in. We should imagine that the enemy have carefully considered their counter-offensive on Japan from every possible angle.

Besides their offensive by sea and air, they are planning to disturb the Greater East Asia home front by means of political strategy and propaganda. The broadcast of President Roosevelt addressed to the Philippine people on August 11 was a good instance of their strategy. The Philippines is to be granted the glory of independence before the year is out. The Philippine Independence Committee has already met five times and preparations are progressing smoothly. Facts speak louder than words and mere enemy propaganda is powerless to alter them. But we cannot afford to neglect any precaution against the persistent and malignant propaganda warfare of the enemy. It stands to reason that patent facts will finally triumph over fictitious propaganda. But we must ask whether the enemy are not superior to us at least in the present state, in the art of propaganda. If so, we must re-examine our propaganda methods and make improvements without fail.

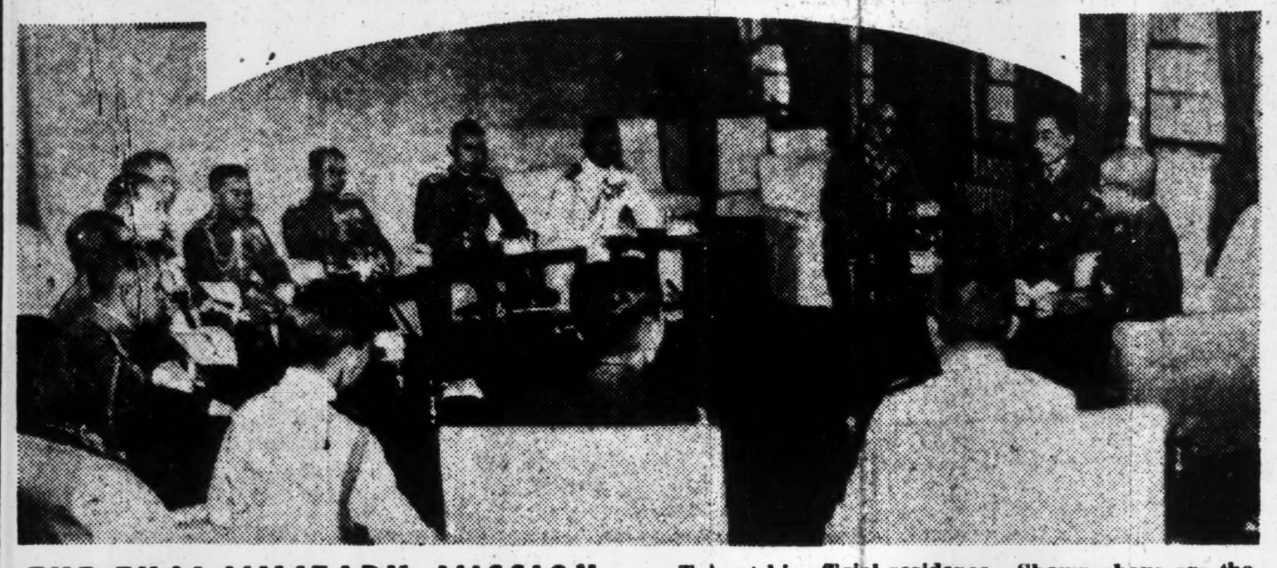
The best propaganda, as we have said, cannot prevail against solemn facts, but in order to help prosecute the War of Greater East Asia and construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the maximum effect, we must overwhelm the enemy also on the propaganda front.

Transparent Strategy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The more the United States and Britain boast of their natural resources and productive capacity the more insistent grows the Soviet demand: "Then why don't you form a second front?"

According to the Soviet view, the British have forgotten the fact that the formation of the Eastern Front saved the British Isles from the direct peril inasmuch as Britain did not possess a single completely-equipped division after Dunkirk. What has the Quebec conference decided in way of meeting the Soviet demand; the demand of an ally fighting on her own soil against the terrific attack of the Germans and holding them back from the British? Apparently nothing. Roosevelt is vaunting as to a counter-offensive on Japan but has no definite promise for the Soviets.

(Continued on Page 2)



THE THAI MILITARY MISSION, now visiting in Tokyo, started it round of official calls yesterday with a visit to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at his official residence. Shown above are the members of the mission engaged in conversation with the Japanese leader. Prime Minister Tojo is seen seated at the extreme right in the photograph.

U.S. JOURNALS BLAST SOVIETS

Failure to Cooperate Criticized--Recapture Of Kharkov Belittled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The American press recently opened an editorial broadside against the Soviet Union for its non-cooperative attitude as revealed in connection with the Quebec Conference.

At the time Kremlin announced the recall of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov from Washington, the New York Times severely criticized the Soviet Government by pointing out that Moscow had failed to send delegates to the Quebec parley, to propose concrete measures for the solution of various pending problems and to give detailed information regarding the true conditions of the Red Army to the Washington and London Governments. Moreover, the New York Times declared that the Soviets were ignoring the war results achieved by bombing raids.

The fall of Kharkov, the journal asserted, is ascribable not to the Red Army alone but to the joint operations of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Moscow Is Blamed

Simultaneously with the conclusion of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, the World Telegram stated that the Soviet Union was mostly responsible for the failure to achieve any important political agreement at the same parley. While having the right to participate in the conference, the Soviets failed to attend, and moreover, have refused all other public promises, the journal asserted, adding that Moscow's explanation that it had not sent representatives to Quebec because the conference mainly discussed Pacific operations, is not convincing.

Pointing out that the Soviet Government has not been notified of the decisions concerning Pacific operations and that without knowing Anglo-American operational plans in the Pacific, the Soviet cannot understand fully the European strategy, the Washington Star declared that the Anglo-U.S.-Soviet collaboration has been weakened all the more by the recent conference.

The Kremlin which has failed to participate in the meeting is responsible for such a grievous situation, the journal asserted.

Meanwhile, the New York Times again expressed its hope for materialization of a Three-Power conference. Such a sudden outburst of dissatisfaction on the part of the American press is understood to have been provoked by Soviet propaganda opposing plans to form an East European Federation, which was recently spread by the Soviet Embassies.

Europe Operations First

In the meantime, well-informed quarters opine that the anti-Axis camp will continue to concentrate its main force on the European Front despite the clamorous propaganda for a general offensive in the Pacific.

According to a London dispatch to the New York Times today, political circles in London are convinced that prior to the offensive in the Pacific, anti-Axis forces

(Continued on Page 2)

Maisky Confers in Teheran

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 25.—Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Ivan Maisky arrived at Teheran today by air on his way to London, and immediately conferred with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammed Saed, according to Teheran reports.

Reports on Death Of Vitto Mussolini Proved Baseless

Domei

ROME, August 26.—Rumors had recently been spread by anti-Axis quarters that former Italian Premier Benito Mussolini's nephew and manager of the Italian paper Popolo d'Italia, Vitto Mussolini, had been sentenced to death by court martial or killed by the rioters. However, according to reliable reports Mussolini's nephew is at present under the protective custody of gendarmes in the outskirts of Milan.

HSINMIN OPENS TIENTSIN MEET

Conference Aimed To Elevate Morale Of Local Citizens

Domei

TIENTSIN, August 26.—The conference in Tientsin of the Hsinmin Society for this year opened this morning at the Nippon Commercial School here with the attendance of 105 delegates. The conference, aimed at raising the morale of the local citizens, was attended by the president and officials of the Central General Council, the Mayor and various officials of the city government and others representing various districts and occupations in the city.

At the morning session, it was resolved to elevate the spirit of the New Peoples Movement and the liberation of East Asia. In the afternoon, the conference discussed measures submitted by the City Assembly, including measures on air defense, food supply and education.

Joint Conference Open

Domei

PEKING, August 26.—Joint conferences of special municipalities of various provinces of North China opened today in four provinces and three special municipalities, beginning with the combined conference of delegates from Hopeh and Honan provinces. These conferences will be held throughout North China until September 2 under the sponsorship of general assemblies of special municipalities in various provinces to consider measures passed and submitted by combined conferences of various sub-provinces. All such measures which are approved will be submitted to the general combined conference to be held soon.

Catholics in Rome Plan To Form Political Party

Domei

ROME, August 26.—A move to form a political party of Catholics has recently become conspicuous here. Although the formation of any political body is strictly prohibited at present, influential Catholics engaged in the movement are already holding frequent meetings for the formation of their new party.

It seems that they have already finished studying the party's formula and are intending to establish the body immediately after the ban is lifted.

It is recalled, in this connection, that before former Premier Benito Mussolini ordered the disbandment of all organs except the Fascist Party in 1925, there had existed a party consisting of Catholic devotees. This party was known by the name of the People's Party. The new organ will probably be named the Democratic Christian Party.

Meanwhile, Vatican quarters are evincing much interest in the movement's development.

LITERATI OFFER VIEWS AT MEET

Talks Enter 2nd Day; Indian Independence Stressed by Noguchi

The second-day session of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference took place yesterday at the Greater East Asia Hall. In the forenoon, with Kan Kikuchi in the chair, the representatives were given the opportunity of expressing their opinions in short five-minute speeches. Among the speakers were Yone Noguchi, well-known poet, Chairman Mehtani of the Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League, Miss Hu Kung-lu, Chinese poetess, and Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, Japanese woman novelist.

Mr. Noguchi, after suggesting that a letter of encouragement be sent to Subhas Chandra Bose in the name of the conference, continued:

"The wonderful opportunity for freedom has knocked at the portals of East Asia. Japan is not engaged in the war for her own selfish interests. The sword is a destructive weapon, but the blade wielded by Japan is a sword of righteousness, and she has now practically accomplished 80 per cent of her objective.

Must Complete Task

"It is a great joy to share the results of our war achievements with the peoples of Greater East Asia However, for the perfection of the great ideal of Greater East Asia the remaining 20 per cent must be brought to a successful finish.

"India is at present in thralldom to Britain. We cannot stand idly by and watch India writhe in agony under the despotic yoke. I can never forget the open letter I exchanged with Tagore with regard to the China Affair. He scoffed at my contention that Asia must be made into an Asia for the Asiatics. He could not comprehend Japan's intentions in their true light and lauded Chiang Kai-shek to the skies. However, Chiang's true form was laid bare in all its ugliness, when, as a slave of British influence, he sent a mission to India to cajole her into submission to Britain.

"The admiration and respect of the Japanese people for Mahatma Gandhi remains unchanged, from the very beginning to the present. Passionately and resolutely, Gandhi is advancing for the attainment of India's independence. He is India's greatest patriot.

"Once Gandhi spoke thus to Tagore, 'Please wind the thread on your spinning wheel. Water is necessary to extinguish fire, and now the main building of India is surrounded by deadly flames,' Subhas Chandra Bose has appeared on the scene to put out the fire. I have heard that he is ready to answer the challenge of sword with sword. For many years, I have waited to hear these ringing words. I think that a resolution of encouragement in the name of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference should be dispatched to him."

In response to this, Mr. Mehtani with the permission of the Chair-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sato Gets German Post

Toshihito Sato, Vice-Director of the International Bureau of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, has been appointed Japanese Consul-General at Koenigsburg, Germany, it was announced by the Foreign Office this morning.

Yoshio Muto and Yosoe Ogimi of the Foreign Office have been relieved of their posts, and are expected to be appointed to new positions in the Broadcasting Corporation.

GERMAN FORCES MAKE ADVANCES IN TWO SECTORS

Soviets Hit in Mius, Isyum Areas; Bizerta, Augusta Raided by Axis

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Heavy fighting raged unabated on the Mius-Isyum sectors of the Soviet-German war front with the Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosing the destruction of 253 Soviet tanks. On the Mius front, the Reich forces which gained considerable ground in the counter-attack launched on August 25, repulsed Soviet attacks against the newly-gained line inflicting heavy losses. At Isyum, southeast of Kharkov, the Soviet attempt to break through was repulsed with the Reich troops making considerable gains in an immediate counter-thrust.

In the air war German-Italian planes effectively bombed enemy ships anchored at Bizerta and Augusta harbors while Anglo-Americans claimed a third consecutive raid on Berlin as well as assaults against the city of Foggia, 80 miles northeast of Naples and Crotone in Aveillino Province.

DNB said that the enemy assaults were confined to nuisance raids but the attack on Foggia, it was disclosed by the Italian High Command, had been very heavy. Axis air and ground forces exacted a toll of 16 enemy planes as a price for the Foggia and Crotone raids, while Italian naval formations shot down two more. Anti-Axis quarters admitted that the Italian air raids cost the Anglo-Americans 15 planes.

In waters west of Cape Ortegal, German long range bombers sank one enemy destroyer, damaged a second destroyer and two EE boats in an attack on the British naval formation. Thirteen enemy aircraft were brought down in combats over the Atlantic Ocean and occupied territory and by defense vessels of the German Navy off the West Firsian Islands. On the Aunus Isthmus, Finnish troops drove back a Soviet attack.

JAPANESE FRUSTRATE FOE AT MAKIACHWANG

Yellow River Crossing Smashed With Losses

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 25.—Nippon Army Units, late in the afternoon of August 20, smashed Chungking forces that attempted to cross the Yellow River at a point near Makiachwang, on the northern bank of the river in the southwest corner of Shansi Province, according to front line reports.

The Japanese encircled the enemy at Mayutsun, nine kilometers east of Juicheng, and completely nipped enemy plans, the reports further stated.

The enemy left 32 dead, and seven were captured. Trophies consisted of one light machinegun seven hand grenades and 17 rifles.

U.S. Army Games Begin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The grand maneuvers of the United States Army commenced today in the state of Oregon, to be continued for two months, according to information from Portland, Oregon. The entire southwestern part of Oregon has been designated by Army authorities as area for maneuvers.

Refugee Regime for Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 25.—The refugee Jugoslavian Government has been negotiating with the Egyptian Government for the past several weeks on the transfer of its offices to Cairo. In this connection, it was also revealed that King Peter and the refugee government will leave for Egypt soon, according to Cairo reports.

N.Y. to Use Convicts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—The City of New York will employ convicts for public labor from September 1, because of the manpower shortage, Mayor H. LaGuardia announced today, according to Washington reports.

NEWS BRIEFS

Bulgarian Ruler Ill

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—King Boris III of Bulgaria has been seriously ill since three days ago with stricture of the heart. The Royal Household issued the following statement at 10:45 p.m. today, according to Sofia reports: "The King has become seriously ill since three days ago, and the best physicians of the country are now attending him." Upon the receipt of the news of the King's illness, the Fuehrer immediately dispatched several noted German physicians to Sofia.

Aoki Reaches Tientsin

Domei

TIENTSIN, August 26.—Greater East Asiatic Minister, Kazuo Aoki, who arrived here from Peking this morning, conferred with financial leaders of Tientsin at the International Club.

French Cabinet to Meet

Domei

VICHY, August 26.—The French Government today announced that a Cabinet meeting will be held from 11 a.m. on August 28, presided over by Marshal Petain, Chief of State.

Air Service Reopened

Domei

SAIGON, August 27.—Traffic by air between Hanoi and Saigon, the two largest cities of French Indo-China, will be reopened today according to an announcement by Air France. It will be recalled that air service over this route has been suspended since last February.

Turk Envoy for Canada

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 26.—The Turkish Government has decided to dispatch a diplomatic representative to Canada, according to Ankara reports.

NEW ZEALAND READIES FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Government Party Expected to Win

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The coming general election in New Zealand, which will be held toward the end of September for the first time in five years, is expected to become a keen contest among various parties. For the coming election the Labor Party, Government, and the National Party, Opposition, have nominated their candidates. Also, the Democratic Labor-Soldier Party and the People's Party, which insist upon abolition of party politics, have also named their candidates.

The present Government of New Zealand obtained an overwhelming victory at the last general election held in 1938, under leadership of the late Joseph Savage, Labor Party leader. As it has gained considerable popularity because of the social insurance plan, the Government party is expected to win the coming election.

But, as Government policies have turned to this right, while public opinion has recently veered to the left, their is danger of the National Party and other Opposition groups gaining some of the Labor Party votes.

The main problems now discussed regarding the election campaign, according to the Manchester Guardian, are:

1. The Government submitted to the House of Representatives a bill to control houses sales under the pretext of protecting ex-servicemen from the exploitation of capitalists, but the step has been criticized as a manifestation of nationalistic control on economy.
2. The failure of the Government's merchandize sales policy.
3. Extravagant war expenditures.

Hata Ends Tour

Domei

NANKING, August 26.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in China, who has been inspecting the area covering Hankow, Yingshan and Anking since Monday, returned to Nanking on Wednesday, it was revealed by the Press Section of the Japanese Army Headquarters at 2 p.m. today.

U.S. STATE DEPT. HIT BY DISCORD; CRITICISMS RISE

Hull-Welles Factions Compete for Power--Roosevelt Regime Hit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—The conflict within the United States State Department has been revealed to the world with the recent disagreements aired by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. President Roosevelt is expected to act on the application for discharge reportedly presented by Welles and to offer to him the post of flying Ambassador. According to New York correspondents of Swedish papers there have been two groups within the State Department—one led by Hull and the other led by Welles—which are competing with each other for a dominant position.

Further divergence of views was brought to light last week by the weekly magazine "TIME" which reported that there were three State Departments. The first department has as its chief the strict, old-fashioned and almost feudal, Hull, the creator of reciprocal trade agreements and the adherent of traditional international law. The second is under the leadership of the correct, intelligent Welles who is one the first class diplomatists. The third group includes a Foreign Relations group which is handled by Roosevelt personally with the help of different collaborators.

The friction between the two heads of State Department is so sharp that in case Welles remains, Hull will hand in his resignation. It is opined that Roosevelt is now in a difficult position for, on the one hand, Hull is very much appreciated by the conservative Democrats from the south who are against the New Deal and to whom his resignation probably would have a disastrous effect on the results of the Presidential elections.

On the other hand, the Welles resignation may result in uneasiness in South American countries where the Undersecretary is considered as the creator of the "good neighbor" policy.

Thus, in Washington, political observers intimate that both Hull and Welles may resign as a consequence. The conflict is creating considerable uneasiness within the country. "TIME" asks how long the United States can continue to have a negative, foreign policy while severe fighting is going on in all parts of

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE IN F.I.C. FETE CONCESSIONS RETURN

Thanks Tendered Japan at Rallies

Domei

HANOI, August 26.—Chinese residents throughout French Indo-China today held mass meetings in celebration of China's recovery of the foreign concessions.

At Hanoi, 500 Chinese attended a rally which was highlighted by the presence of Japanese Army and Navy representatives as well as officials representing the Japanese Ambassadorial office.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the good offices of Japan in the recovery of the concessions, the President of the Association for All-Out Aid to the Nanking Government, pledged whole-hearted cooperation in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Similar rallies were held at Haiphong, Pnom Penh and other leading cities.

British Youth to Register

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The British Labor Ministry today issued a proclamation ordering all boys and girls to register their names at the nearest Labor Offices at the age of 16, it is reported from London.

The step is a result of the expansion of the National Registration Law which was recently enforced in view of the pressing shortage of manpower in Britain.

The registration is enforced upon all 16-year old persons except those already in the army, navy and air force and civil defense organizations.

MANCHOU AIMS TO UP OUTPUT

Agriculture Stressed To Bolster Defense At Parley in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 26.—A three-day Manchoukuo-Japan Conference to discuss wartime program for agricultural development was opened here this morning in the State Council Chamber attended by more than 200 officials and leaders concerned as well as military leaders.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Kuang Fu-chun and Toshio Imayoshi, Director of Manchurian Affairs Bureau, representing Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, were among the conferees.

The meeting was opened with brief speeches by the Chairman and Agriculture Minister Kuang Fu-chun which was followed by the reading of a message from Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki urging all attendants to exert efforts for fulfilling their responsibilities and perfecting the national defense through increased production. National power lies in total mobilization of the man-power of each nation which is most important for final victory in the current war, the message added.

U.S. Journals Blast Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

will concentrate on landing operations on the Italian mainland or the Balkan peninsula, despite the Quebec proclamation.

Moreover, Washington reports to the same journal state that despite the Churchill-Roosevelt communique regarding the Quebec Conference, European operations formed the main subjects of discussion at the parley.

Soviet Essay Revealed

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—An essay on the reconstruction of Europe which was published by the "War and Working Class", organ of the Foreign Commissariat of the Soviet Government, was reprinted in the Weekly Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy at London, according to London reports. The main points of the essay are as follows;

1. The Soviet Union opposes the formation of an European Federation or groups of nations by dividing the European Continent.
2. The said proposal of dividing Europe is based upon the wish of excluding the Soviet Union from the construction of a new order in Europe, and such a plan has already been proposed in the past by countries opposing the Soviet.
3. The Soviet Union is absolutely against the formation of an East European Federation composed of 125,000,000 people which is being propagandized by Poland.

U.S. Press Hits Soviet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The announcement by the Soviet Embassy at Washington of the essay published by the "War and Working Class" has caused American newspapers, to criticize the attitude of the Soviet Government, but Soviet Embassy authorities said that there was no cause for such excitement as the outline of the said essay had been made public beforehand.

New York newspapers gave much prominence to the Soviet announcement of the essay in its evening editions today. The New York Sun said that the Soviet Union opposes unity in Europe because it is attempting to gain the leading role on the continent in the future.

Literati Offer Views at Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

man, translating his English speech into Japanese, said:

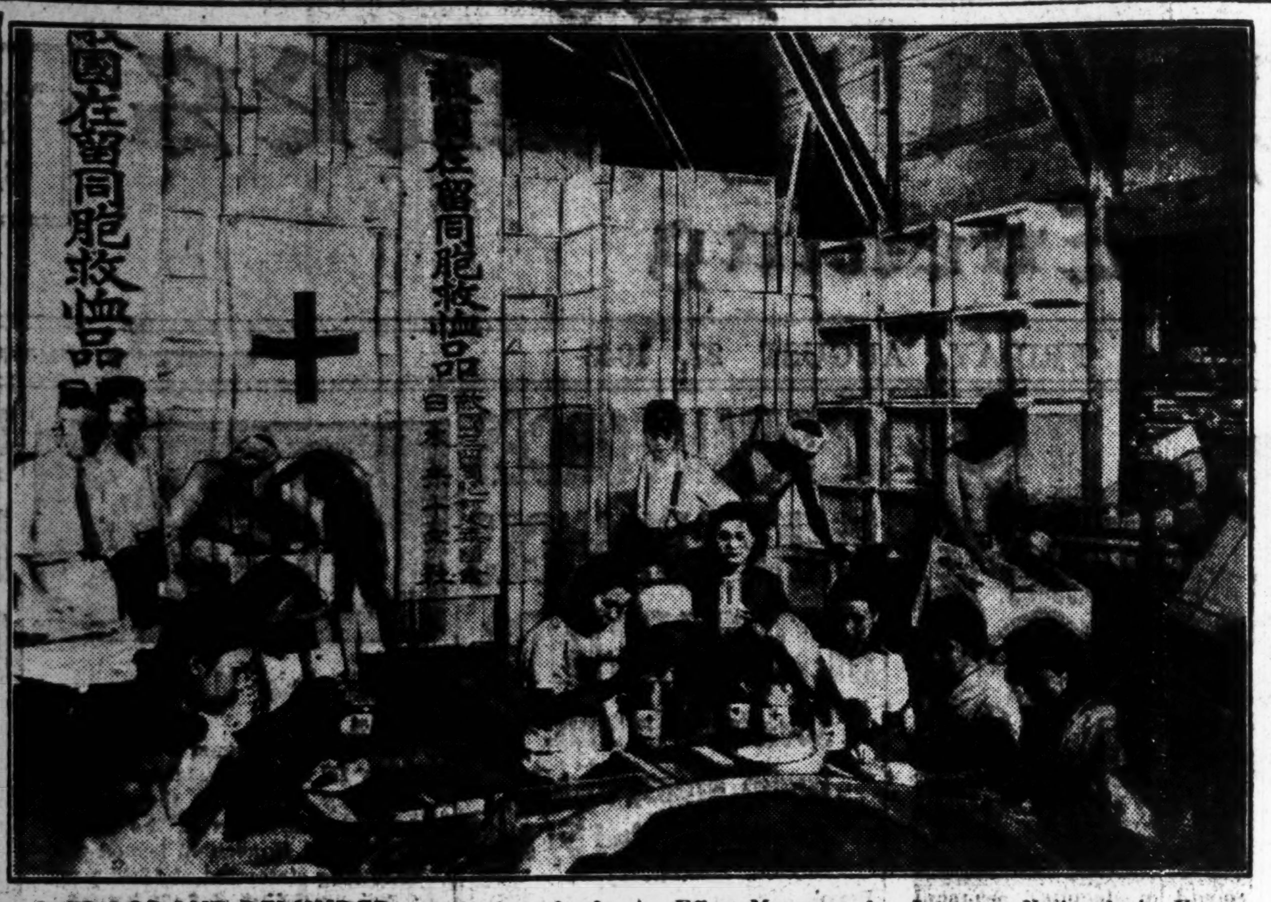
"India will, without fail gain her independence in the near future. The present opportunity must never be lost. Last year, I attended the literary conference as a visitor, this time as a guest. Next year, we must send representatives to the conference from India."

The three women delegates, Miss Hu Kung-lu, Miss Nobuko Yoshiya and Miss Inako Kubokawa, were the last to take the floor to voice the women's point of view in the interchange of friendly relations between Japan and China. Miss Hu, the first to speak, said:

"We women of the Orient, consider that it is the height of womanly virtues to serve our husbands and to educate our children. In China, too, the women are absorbed in household duties. It is to be greatly regretted that people having similar ideals and customs and the same type of written language should be inconvenienced by failure to understand each other's tongue. I think that the women of East Asia should endeavor to overcome this barrier."

Miss Yoshiya then spoke as follows:

"I am of the same opinion as Miss Hu. I cannot but regret that we are unable to speak to each other adequately nor carry on correspondence after Miss Hu returns to her country. It would be very nice if the Literary Men's Service-to-the-Nation Association would establish a translating section and translate our letters for us. Then our friendship may become more lasting."



A FRAGRANT REMINDER of the homeland, in the form of solidly packed Japanese tea, will soon start its long journey aboard the Japanese Exchange Ship, bound for distant enemy lands. In company with other delicious food, and commodities for comfort, being sent through the good offices of the Committee to Effect Measures for Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries and the Japan Red Cross, it is expected to bring cheer and happiness to the thousands of Japanese internees abroad who have been cut off from home ties by the war. Shown above is a busy scene at one of the packing plants.

U.S. State Dept. Hit By Discord; Criticisms Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

the world? Not only the soldiers but friends and foe want to know what are the war aims of the United States.

Opposition to Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—Public resentment in America toward the autocratic Roosevelt administration is now rising, particularly over the question of the fourth term. In an article to the Reader's Digest, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney from Wyoming pointed out that the Roosevelt administration is fast becoming a dictatorship.

"Administrative orders issued since the organization of the Roosevelt regime now number more than 4,000," Senator O'Mahoney said. "The Lend-Lease Act is most notable in giving President Roosevelt autocratic authority. The amount of money approved by Congress since the promulgation of the Lend-Lease Act for its execution reaches $18,000,000,000. Amounts obtained from other sources for Lend-Lease appropriation total $50,000,000,000. Thus, the President is able to spend enormous amounts arbitrarily without any restraint.

"The Roosevelt administration has also concluded trade agreements with 30 countries under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Law, Congress is uninformed as to the nature and contents of those agreements."

U.S. Press Blasts Censors

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—All newspapers in the United States are complaining loudly against the American and British censorship system which has been tightened recently regarding the exchange of information between the two countries.

As an example, it is reported that a strict ban was placed on news regarding the Soviet diplomatic representative in Algiers, Bogomoloff—all cables referring to him being held in London for many weeks pending the American censors' decision. The outcome, however, was that the news was released only after the Soviet Government had published a note denouncing the matter.

The Chicago Sun declares that the severity of censorship cannot ameliorate the relations among the anti-Axis nations and emphasizes that if the British and American peoples cannot freely exchange their opinions, it must be deduced that their alliance has a very weak foundation.

U.S. Must Eat Less

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The future food supply situation in the United States in connection with the export of foodstuff under the Lend-Lease Act was announced by the Lend-Lease Bureau, as follows, according to Washington reports.

"Foodstuff to be exported to foreign countries in the next 10 months under the Lend-Lease Act will reach 10 per cent of the total food production in the United States.

Then, 13 per cent will be suplied to the troops, and two per cent to the territories. Thus, the amount to be supplied to the public will be 75 per cent of the production.

"Therefore, during the next ten months, the United States citizens must be satisfied with the smallest food supply since the beginning of the war. The food consumption by the armed services is expectedly large, as one soldier consumers five and one-quarter pounds daily, while the ordinary citizen consumers only three and a half pounds."

The percentages of planes, tanks and other arms exported in the first quarter of the present year to the total production in the United States are given as follows by the News Week;

Bomber planes, 15 per cent; fighter planes, 30 per cent; training planes, 10 per cent; medium sized tanks, 20 per cent; light tanks, 25 per cent.

Plane Strike Ended

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—Strikers at the Blue Star Airplane Manufacturing Company, in Jonesville, Pennsylvania, resumed work today, according to New York dispatches. The strike started on August 23.

The trouble had also spread to the Blue Star plant in Long Island, New York, where 6,000 men laid off work. The strike was also called off there today.

However, this is only a temporary solution as the workers will vote for or against a strike 30 days later in accordance with the strike prevention law.

Big Sum Gathered for Internees; People of Tokyo Donate ¥370,000

The relief fund for Japanese nationals in enemy countries reached ¥741,648.35 on Wednesday, according to Domei.

The fund will be used for those in need within the enemy countries and for those when they return to Japan on the exchange ship having no one to depend upon.

Of the total amount sent to the committee in aid of Japanese nationals in enemy countries, ¥370,501.51 were given by the people of Tokyo, ¥278,934.50 by the citizens of Osaka and ¥77,316.81 by the people of Dairen and Kwantung Leased Territory.

569,436 Persons Interned

More than 569,000 Japanese nationals are interned today in enemy territories and also in countries where diplomatic relations have been severed, according to a survey made by Domei on Thursday.

Out of this number, approximately 11,000 persons who were in conspicuous stations as prominent leaders of the Japanese communities are interned in strict confinement by the hostile Government authorities.

In the United States and Canada, Japanese subjects who lived along the coastal districts and also near military installations numbering some 120,000 have been compelled to give up their quarters and are now living in the remote regions in the interior.

Although the Japanese nationals in Mexico, Peru and Chile have not been forced into concentration camps, they were compelled to migrate to specified areas, where approximately 4,000 domicile now in these three countries.

However, there are still some 430,000 nationals in enemy and diplomatically-severed countries who are allowed to pursue their respective vocations just as in the pre-war days despite the numerous restrictions which are placed on them.

Japanese nationals distributed throughout the world are as follows:

United States		279.000
Mainland	122.000	
Hawaii	157.000	
Canada		23.500
Mexico		5.481
Cuba		1.053
Salvador		7
Panama		355
Colombia		294
Peru		21.656
Venezuela		25
Bolivia		719
Paraguay		620
Uruguay		93
Brazil		230.000
Chile		708
British Isles		345
India		2.100
Australia		3.400
New Zealand		64
Africa		16
Total		569.436

Mountbatten Confers With King in America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces for Southeastern Asia, arrived in Washington today by air, accompanied by the staff members of the British forces, it is reported from Washington.

On arrival in the American capital, Vice-Admiral Mountbatten conferred with Admiral Joseph B. King, Chief of United States Naval Operations, at the Navy Department. Later, he visited the War Office and after short conversations with military leaders, proceeded to the Joint Headquarters of the British and United States forces.

Jordan for Saudi-Arabia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—The British Foreign Office has appointed Stanley Jordan, Commercial Counselor at the Ankara British Legation, as British Minister to Saudi-Arabia, according to London reports.

Recognize French Puppets

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The refugee Belgian Government has announced its recognition of the French rebel regime, according to London reports.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular conference of Vice-Ministers was convened at 8 a.m. Thursday at the official residence of the Prime Minister. After hearing Foreign Vice-Minister Shinichi Matsumoto's report on international situations, it adjourned 30 minutes later.

Hayashi Leaves for Java

Kyujiro Hayashi, Military Administrator in the Army in Java left Fukuoka Thursday morning to resume his duty at Djakarta, reports Domei.

Burma Road Reopening Cried for Again As Soong Wails Over Inflation Menace

T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, who was barely permitted to be present on the last day of the Quebec parley as the only representative of a third country, gives voice to the crisis confronting Chungking in a press interview. Soong's statements as they appeared in the American magazine "Newsweek", are reported by Geneva dispatches relayed to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Shanghai, as follows:

"The hinterlands of China under Chungking control are suffering from vicious inflation. The inhabitants and government officials, unable to balance the excessive rise of commodity prices with their incomes, face a miserable future. This fearful condition has been aggravated by the loss of Burma.

"Small quantities of supplies are being sent by air by America and Britain, but the most essential materials are not received due to the cutting-off of supply routes by Japan. Prior to the outbreak of German-Soviet War, Chungking was able to import the greater portion of its essential supplies from the Soviet Union, but that is not possible now as the Soviet Union needs all its production for its own use. The only means of saving Chungking is to reopen the Burma Road."

Stalin Is Opposed To Anti-Axis Plan For Pacific Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

in India, and in order to lighten the latter's burden, the army having the objective of attacking the Japanese Forces in Burma was made independent. And as its initial commander, Louis Mountbatten was appointed.

Mountbatten has served as the chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force Combined Strategic Department in the British General Staff, and had charge of combined military operations in which various arms are employed, such as the Sicilian campaign. A Vice-Admiral of the Navy, in view of the character of his duties, he is also given the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General of the Army and Air Marshal of the air force. He is but 43 years old, but he comes from the British peerage, being a cousin of King George VI.

Called to Quebec

Up to the end of June he was at his post on the front but he was called to the Quebec parley. At present he is at Quebec, accompanied by staff officers, and it is stated that he took part in the discussions pertaining to Burma. In the course of the British official communique, it is stated that the offensive on Japan which will be carried out from the India and Ceylon area will be launched under the command of Mountbatten.

The Quebec correspondent of the Observer says that part of the British fleet, including large-sized warships, is already in the Pacific area and this, he says, indicates the fact that an attack will soon be opened against the main sea commissary line of Japan. He even goes the length of declaring that the combined navies of the United States and Britain have the design of luring the Japanese navy's main force to a decisive battle in the ocean. Thus, he is putting special emphasis on his prediction about the alleged coming intensification of an offensive on Japan.

Spokesman's Statement

The spokesman of the American War Department also said on August 25:

"The circumstances are such that we may expect the attack of the anti-Axis to begin on Japan from the three directions of Burma, China and the Pacific. The re-capture of the entire Aleutians by the American forces has secured the stepping stones to the northern rear of Japan, to which attention should be paid."

The distance between the Aleutians and Chishima, Japanese territory, is some 1,100 kilometers, and the distance between enemy bases in the British Isles and Berlin is 960 kilometers. From the British mainland to Milan and Turin the Anglo-American planes have to fly a distance of 1,030 kilometers. Four-engined super-bombres in large formations are easily engaged in bombing those Axis cities in mass raids, and Japan cannot afford to be at ease regarding their future designs.

There is, however, full room for doubting if such open propaganda by the Anglo-American side reveals their design of a general offensive on Japan. Of course, Japan must be prepared for any contingency, but the general war situaion in Europe does not seem to allow Britain and the United States such a change in the fundamental principle of war leadership.

Desperate Soviet Offensive

The desperate offensive of the Soviet Union has strongly pressed on the Central defense line of the Germans, and according to a communique issued by Moscow on August 25, the Soviet forces have occupied Senkov some 130 kilometers north-west of Kharkov and come to a point only 100 kilometers from the Dnieper.

But when the Southern Italian issue has reached a very important stage both militarily and politically in connection with Italy's declaration of Rome as an open city, there is not the slightest mistake that the nerve of the Anglo-American side is concentrated on the European battleground. The Anglo-American announcement at such a time hinting at a change in the war tactics is regarded by many as an attempt to conceal other designs. Germany herself is on guard against such a possibility.

If the Japan-first principle is to be carried out, it will be done only to the interest of the United States and Germany has the interpretation that many of the gestures against Japan are based on domestic reasons of Roosevelt who is aiming at the fourth-term election.

Q. The Anglo-American side is making hard efforts to conceal the fact of its having held discussions on the Soviet question on the plea that on account of the deliberations on the counter-offensives against Japan, the two Powers abstained from inviting the Soviet Union to the conference. What repercussions have been caused in the Soviet Union just at this time of the conclusion of the Quebec parley?

Moscow Papers Silent

A. Moscow newspapers have printed in entirety the communiques of the Quebec conference, but have not made any comments on the present standing of the Soviet Union. Even with regard to the reported possibility of a 3-power conference of America, Britain and the Soviet Union as officially hinted at by the Anglo-American side, the Moscow papers have not expressed any view.

The attitude of the Anglo-American camp of utterly disregarding the dissatisfaction of the Soviet Union, and of voicing loudly their desire of bringing the downfall of Japan, and keeping silence on the question of formation of a second front is generally taken as an indication of the coming sudden outbreak of a certain grave affair on the European war front in the near future. It is surmised that the Soviet Union, which recognized that it would be meaningless to conduct any discussions on post-war problems with the Anglo-American side, after the recall of Maisky and Litvinov, has made up its mind to strongly push to solve all the issues single-handed.

What is worthy of watching by us henceforth is the possible next move of the Anglo-American side. Only when this move turns out to be a landing in West Europe as is desired by the Soviet Union, should it be surmised that an understanding exists between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American side.

Lull Before Storm

The war situation in Europe is now being featured by cruel bombings of cities and towns. But on the whole, the present situation is just a lull before a storm. What is going to happen next is a question being asked by the people of whole Europe just at the present juncture, with their eyes directed toward the East, South and West, and with their minds in extreme tension.

Q. The fact of an Anglo-American-Soviet friction could not be concealed. Isn't there an internal friction in the State Department?

A. Latest reports from America reveal the internal difference between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. Apparently Roosevelt is trying to placate them. However, it is observed in certain circles that sooner or later these two men would be ousted from the State Department. Then Roosevelt, standing on an autocratic position, is thought likely to propel his own policy as he pleases.

Oil Painting of Tojo Unveiled At San Andres School, Manila

Domei

MANILA, August 26.—A portrait in oil of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, painted by Fernando Amorsolo, famous Filipino painter, was unveiled during a ceremony held at the San Andres Elementary School, yesterday, on the occasion of the beginning of the "Nippon-go Week."

The beautiful portrait of the bust of the Japanese Prime Minister, dressed in Army uniform, was revealed as Mrs. Gabriel Manak, wife of the Assistant Director of Education, Health and Public Welfare, uncovered the silk fabric from a frame hanging on the wall facing the assemblage.

High military officials and civilians, as well as school children, witnessed the unveiling ceremony which included rendition of songs, dances and other presentations conducted in Nippon-go.

San Andres teachers and school children looked proudly at the portrait, which was painted by Mr. Amorsolo at their own request in token of appreciation for Prime Minister Tojo's visit to their school during his first trip to the Philippines.

Jesus Perpinan, principal of the school gave a brief speech.

Meanwhile, Javer Pabalan, 19-year-old Nippon-go student from the Bagumbayan district, won first prize in a Nippon-go contest held at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday afternoon, while a 17-year-old girl, Virginia Maniamo from the San Pedro Makati district, took second prize. Third prize went to Valhermoso Franco, another entry from Bagumbayan.

Fourteen contestants, representing all neighborhood associations in Manila, took part in a radio tilt which was witnessed by more than 3,000 Nippon-go enthusiasts.

Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, personally presented the winning trophy.

Another all Nippon-go program was given later in the afternoon at the Centro Escla University with the attendance of prominent Japanese and Filipino officials.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

The Soviets are not likely to be satisfied with such a strategy of camouflage.

The crafty British relying on other nations to do their fighting, and a United States without any clear war aim have not been able to arrive at any decision as to their relations with the Soviet Union and thus have been compelled to divert the attention of the world to some other issue by a Pacific counter-offensive talk.

Britain, in order to save Roosevelt's face, has established a Southeastern Asia Command to add to the plausibility of the Pacific offensive. She has appointed that piratical Mountbatten the commander-in-chief of this Southeastern Asia Command to undertake guerilla warfare by sea. They know perfectly well that guerilla warfare is powerless to disturb the iron defense of the Co-Prosperity Sphere but Britain is anxious to curry America's favor.

As if he has received a wonderful gift, Roosevelt says: "The secrets of the Quebec conference will be communicated to the Axis nations in the only words they will understand (impudent words!)." After this childish sally, Roosevelt announces that another conference would be called to which the Soviet Union will be invited, if possible. Thus he has given away the whole show. For what is this but a confession that the Quebec conference has been able to decide nothing concerning their relations with the Soviets?. Unable to meet the Soviet demand, they are now turning to the Pacific. Let them come! They will only dash themselves against the iron wall of defense.

Their technique is quite transparent. By politics based on strategy they mean their method of dragging innocent neutral countries into the war and to carry on their barbaric nerve warfare of indiscriminate bombing. Already they have used threats against Spain and are exercising pressure by withholding foodstuff and gasoline from the country. What they are demanding of non-belligerent nations is not strict neutrality but forced alliance. Thus they are displeased with Argentina which is only obeying the dictates of the god of peace. What they mean by the four freedoms are freedoms to threaten others, exact sacrifices of others, maim and destroy and to prolong the war.

Scientific Books Lost

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—The German Education Ministry has announced that 3,000,000 volumes of scientific writings have been destroyed up to the present as the result of indiscriminate bombings on Germany by the anti-Axis air forces. As counter-measures against the loss suffered, the Education Ministry, with support of the Finance Ministry, is hastening the restoration of libraries, museums and other cultural facilities.

Pompeii Treasures Hit

Domei

ROME, August 26.—The Temple of Venus at Pompeii was completely destroyed by the indiscriminate air bombing of anti-Axis air forces. The Pompeii Museum also suffered a direct hit and a portion of its outer wall was damaged.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5959, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,720,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru Tel.: HONGYOKU (2) 2111-2115

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
All Kinds of Travel Facilities to Everybody.
HEAD OFFICE: 1 Marunouti 1-tyome, TOKYO, Tel.: Marunouti (23) 3026-7, 6829.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Tokyo: 1 Marunouti 1-tyome. Tel.: Marunouti (23) 4141-5.
Keizyo: 63 Kanko-dori, 3-tyome.
Taihoku: 1 Izumi-tyo, 1-tyome.
Hoten (Mukden): 6 Sumiyosi-tyo, Yamato-ku.
Peking: 4 Meicha-Hutung.
Shanghai: 1324 North Szechuen Road.

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION MERCHANT
ESTABLISHED 1876
KOBE—YOKOHAMA

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA